

RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VIII No. 65



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JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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September, 1949

NOTICES

Members are reminded that Subscriptions for the year July 1st, 1949, to June 30th, 1950, are now due, namely, one guinea for home members and half a guinea for members overseas.

Radiations, by Mr. T. Bedford Franklin, is now on sale by the Society at the price of 8/6. A copy of the late Sir William Bragg's little book, *The Story of Electromagnetism*, will be presented to any member purchasing a copy of *Radiations*.

The new edition of *Dowsing*, by Captain W. H. Trinder, is now ready, price 7/6 to members and 10/- to non-members, post free; obtainable from the Assistant Secretary.

The following periodicals are received in return for *Radio-Perception*: *Revue Internationale de Radiesthésie*, *Radiesthésie pour Tous*, *Bulletin de la Confédération Française de la Radiesthésie* (Bordeaux), *Rivista Italiana di Radiestesia*, *Prediction*, *The Electronic Medical Digest*.

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

The Title Page and Contents of Vol. VII have been printed and will be supplied by the Editor on application.

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

PART ONE

INSTRUMENTAL DETECTION OF REACTIVE ZONES AND "EARTH RAYS"

By J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S., B.S.D.

Positive instrumental proofs are needed in order to demonstrate to sceptical scientific authorities the objective nature of the electro-magnetic fields and rays, as defined by skilled dowzers, with special reference to the siting of houses and workshops, so as to avoid harmful "earth rays."

The primary need, therefore, consists in some automatic instrument capable of being set down at any selected spot, and showing a clear distinction in radiation or field strength between "active" and "neutral" ground; the zones of influence having first been defined by an approved "diviner."

Such an instrument has long been the aim of dowsing investigators, but has never yet been achieved, in the sense of obtaining immediate and decisive answers on a dial; though one repeatedly hears positive claims to that end. But my own experience of the available instruments has been that conclusive distinctions are only obtainable, in the above sense, *when one takes a great many alternate readings at two selected sites, and then graphs or analyses them statistically.* Better still, long traverses of a given piece of ground should be made, so as to map out the whole field of manifestation with its successive zones and undulations.

The important points to remember here are these:—

1. The mere existence of a "reaction band" or zone of radiesthetic evidence is, in itself, no proof of either (a) the existence, vertically above or below that zone, of a stream, mineral vein, cable, pipe, fissure, tunnel or other "dowsing" objective; or (b) that such a zone is inevitably harmful to health in terms of noxious earth rays.

2. Supposing one knew for certain how to interpret the zones of reaction correctly in terms of underground sources of radiation (which the average unscientific diviner is often unable to do reliably); the next problem is to obtain an instrument capable of giving clear, reasonably consistent dial readings at the right points in space.

The reasons for failure, to date, to achieve this desired end are, apparently, that: (a) field and band intensity are continually varying with weather and ionosphere changes; (b) the reaction zones tend to pulsate laterally both daily (double cycle) and with short-period "polar" or phase inversions; (c) the measurable field strength or radiation intensity at any given time and place will usually depend on the orientation of the detector (if

dipolar or planar, as in radio pick-up tests) or on any unilateral screening effects—since these fields are clearly created by radiation that is either plane-polarised and/or acts in a directional sense (e.g., flow field of moving water); (d) small sensitivity changes in the detector itself may be large enough to mask or, at least, confuse the very minute electro-magnetic changes from point to point, that are due to the “dowsing” field itself. Indeed, “background noise” or “accidentals” frequently are greater than the mean difference measurable between (say) the “neutral” and “active” ground under examination. But these incidental variations tend to level out, leaving an appreciable *average* distinction, *when enough readings are taken alternately at two or more different sites, and the data then graphed and analysed statistically.*

But all instruments and methods as yet applied seem to encounter the foregoing difficulties, *especially as they have to work at maximal sensitivity in order to show any distinctions at all.* Hence the failure of orthodox scientists, in the past, to detect or, at least, to recognise these subtle effects—until Budgett, de Vita, Jemma, von Pohl, Pericas, Franklin and I (among others) began to apply statistical methods. Hence, too, the frequent failures of even the best diviners and radiesthetists when local geology has been complicated, the weather stormy, or there are local disturbances due to magnetic, radioactive or electrical sources of energy (including surface streams, pipe lines, electric cables, machinery or transformers, mineral deposits, magnetic iron, &c.).

The very experienced and critical “dowser” (of whom there are only a few, it seems), on the other hand, may overcome some of these sources of error by virtue of (a) a sort of automatic volume control (variable muscle tension), (b) mental selection, and (c) use of “samples” or “witnesses” to give a kind of rough “tuning” to a given frequency and material target, that increases his response to the latter in a fairly selective manner.

An instrument of automatic type to do these things has not yet been perfected, though first steps have already been taken at my laboratory to this end. So that instrumental records have, so far, merely shown that there do indeed exist fields and rays of the general types, distributions and intensities claimed by the more reliable diviners. But the instruments cannot be said to replace diviners in field practice.

Instruments for Specific Purposes

As far as I can see, different instruments need to be applied on different occasions, according to the nature of the source of radiation in question. For instance, it is no good trying to neutralise a radioactive body (thorium, radium, uranium, &c.) by means of some electro-magnetic device. Alternatively, the electro-magnetic field associated with long conductors, metallic bodies, pipes, cables, &c., will not be appreciably affected by

interposition of lead screens, &c., such as one might use to cut off the beta and gamma rays from radioactive objects. Indeed, small amounts of radioactive matter buried deep in moist ground are unlikely to cause trouble, as the derivative rays and particles will be rapidly absorbed by the intervening media.

Again, running water and h.t. electric cables seem to induce a third type of field, which we have called *flow field*, superimposed upon the normal plane-polarised Hertzian-type radiation field, that is detectable in relation to long conductors that are not in motion. Whereas sharp changes in the ground below or in superstructures overhead can also cause *marginal* responses in both a diviner's muscles and also in certain electric detectors, such as electrometers and ionisation counters. Indeed, simple edge effects of this kind also occur opposite the ends of buildings: while four cardinal beams are always associated with vertical conductors such as metal rods and standing trees.

As detailed in *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, a good many of the above effects seem to be detectable by means of a not too sensitive ionisation counter, though a sensitive Geiger counter seems to pick up too much "background," thus swamping the small local variations that one is interested in here. And the same type of instrument will also detect the so-called flow field of a stream of water (which has a directional sense), or similar effects resulting from *mass movement* in space. But the latter includes the motions of aircraft, automobiles and even living creatures at short range. And these may cause considerable confusion in the records at certain times and places—especially if one does not take a great many readings (see above), and treat statistically. Moreover, a full understanding of the general form and nature of these different kinds of field is essential to the setting up and application of such an instrument. In other words, it will not give a fool-proof all-or-none response when thus applied.

Electrometers and ionisation counters may also be used with success, if we are right, to spot the sharp marginal effects from buildings, &c., mentioned above; also, of course (and this is relatively simple and well known), the emanations from truly radioactive bodies, at short range.

Probably the more purely Hertzian type of effects due to successive zones or parallel bands of reaction associated with elongated conductors, that induce local radio fields as a result of either natural or artificial excitation, are best detected by means of modified radio receivers. But here again very small differences, corresponding to the diviner's reaction bands, seem to be detectable by certain ionisation counters, employing "soft" gas-filled tubes. But a specialised technique is involved, and hundreds of readings are necessary.

Small local magnetic and earth potential effects can also be found associated with running water and, of course, electric cables and long iron pipes, &c. But this is a special aspect of the subject, and such methods are not of general application. They also need much care, time and skill to make them clear.

Where radioactive deposits or water exist (and note that most of the Earth's crust is radioactive in some degree, not to mention the secondary results of cosmic ray bombardment of metals or heavy mineral matter), it is also possible to obtain weak fogging of photographic emulsions, following a special technique. But this is another slow and tedious method, subject to misinterpretation. Nor are most of the "active" zones of diviners truly radioactive in this sense.

Finally, we come to the special radio electrometer which I, together with two or three other investigators, have been working on lately, that clearly shows the rotary aspect of some (if not all) of the "dowsing" fields and rays. In some ways, this new instrument most nearly imitates the diviner, and it can be made exceedingly sensitive. But for that very reason it is hardly suitable for transportation and field work—at least not yet. It will, however, indicate for certain the presence and relative intensity of such radiation fields, their directional sense, their "positive" or "negative" polarity, and so on. But, like the diviner himself, it is not sufficiently selective in response, and is easily disturbed (electro-magnetically) by moving or electrically excited objects at certain critical distances. Such "beat" distances are the same as can be determined by any good diviner with his rod or pendulum. And living bystanders in a state of emotional stress are relatively strong sources of the (? micro-Hertzian) radiation in question. . . . That is why such people disturb sensitive diviners, who usually get their best results when alone and away from moving objects, electric machinery, &c. And note that magnetic fields produce polarisation of at least one class of rays which affect diviners. (Slow moving electrons ?).

Electro-magnetic Neutralisation of Fields

The foregoing remarks, however generalised and incomplete, should serve to show both how complex the whole problem really is, when analysed scientifically, and how very careful the diviner should be to define the particular aspect that interests him at any given time or place, before attempting to draw conclusions.

If, therefore, it is desired to screen off or neutralise a particular source of energy, one must first know for certain the nature of that source and its precise vertical location. If it be a source of electro-magnetic waves damping of the natural field created thereby can be achieved by means of certain fairly simple electric oscillators, so placed, energised and orientated as to create a

corresponding field of equal intensity, but opposite phase or "polarity." . . . And, to get the best effects in relation to specific sources of energy the frequencies should also be matched, of course.

This problem, like that of screening of true radioactive bodies, is not insolvable, but as much harm as good can be done, I find, if the supposed neutraliser is not correctly made, placed and adjusted. And it might even be necessary to arrange for an automatic variation in the intensity (amplitude) of the artificial field in order to compensate at all times a natural field of inherently variable strength. But true neutralisation should result in a sensitive diviner or other suitable detector (see above) being unable to show the local variations any longer.

Pulsatory Nature of the Fields

Although the true radio (Hertzian) effects probably produce a fairly steady field over considerable periods of time, there are also *intermittent* and *pulsatory* (periodic) effects, which make it very difficult to obtain consistent estimates of local field strength, so as to demonstrate simply and immediately the diviner's reaction bands.

The existence of pulsatory and periodic phenomena was demonstrated by my own early work with ionisation counters, following electrometer tests by de Vita, Budgett and Franklin respectively, and the need for short period (*e.g.*, 60sec.) alternate readings at any two points under comparison was apparent. Better still, two or more exactly similar counters, first set in verticle alignment to give equal mean rates of discharge, can be set up at the points to be compared. Such counters can be made to record automatically over short or long periods of time, and the two sets of minute-by-minute readings graphed and compared, or else the total number of discharges at each site over a long period observed. In general, the *mean* rate vertically over, and at some distance away from, a pipe, stream or cable, say, should be appreciably different. But there are also inverse phase effects at the full and half-wave positions of the undulatory field of manifestation; and the magnetic orientation of the conductor and of the detector also plays a part in this respect.

All these complex effects of an undulatory or polarised field can also be demonstrated by a skilled diviner following the right technique. Otherwise, he may overlook or suppress such details (by mental control), and simply pick upon the strongest zone of reaction in the vicinity, trusting that this represents the primary band over or under the hidden objective itself. But he can easily be mistaken about this, also in his interpretation of the parallel or concentric zones of reaction, unless he understands the fundamental nature and basic theory of such electric fields. (See *Physics of the Divining Rod*).

Bearing in mind the apparent two-way polarisation of some of these fields, one general conclusion to be drawn from all our physiological and experimental data, so far, seems to be that the radiation here in question also forms "beats" in both time and space—as though two fairly close-frequency wave-trains get in and out of phase with one another at regular intervals in space (in relation to a stream, cable, &c.), and also at fairly equal time intervals at any given station.

The *spatial* separation of the zones of reaction is clearly related to factors such as depth and yield (or volumetric magnitude), thus providing a dependable method of estimation of those features, but the *temporal* intervals, though somewhat variable, average around 15-18 secs., or else multiples of those periods, especially 60-72 secs. The reason for this "beating" in time, is not yet clear; but it is noteworthy that the new radio-electrometer (like the free pendulum) clearly shows two-way oscillations or gyrations corresponding to such variations of field strength, as indicated by other means. And it is *beat* signals that seem to set it in motion.

Such an instrument tends to rotate or deflect in opposite senses on what we call the reactive (R) and neutral (N) zones of an undulatory dowsing field; and experiments show that the plane-polarised radiation acts, first, parallel to the conductor and, second, perpendicular to it on these R and N zones, respectively.

Hence it appears that the periodic activity of the electrometer may be attributable to periodic reversals in field polarity at any given point in space. And, though this conception of "polar reversals" is not popular with practical dowsers, yet it seems to be basic and undeniable.

Periodicity in the discharges of an ionisation counter also seems to result from such polar reversals, or laterally pulsating reaction bands of any local dowsing field. But note well that the latter may be due to one or another local factor, such as a stream of water, a loaded h.t. electric cable, any long (vertical or horizontal) conductor in which electro-magnetic effects are being induced. As Franklin and I showed in the last war, even moving masses of matter such as clouds, an aircraft, a ship, automobiles, &c., have similar concentric shells of reaction around them. But, generally speaking, the greater the electrification of the target, the stronger such effects become. And both mass (or volume?) and velocity of moving objects must also be taken into account, apparently.

The intermittent nature of the discharges on an ionisation counter seems to be related to some kind of generalised cosmic or geophysical pulse of energy of a fundamental and far-reaching kind, that is capable of causing atomic and even nuclear disruption in unstable (e.g., radioactive) materials. And these

periodic bursts of energy—which, under quiet conditions, normally provide a fairly steady background of ionisation—probably set free local showers of electric particles and, perhaps, gamma rays, that are more or less penetrative in character, and which may set up local chain reactions.

An ionisation counter of the type recommended here sums up these effects on its gas-filled tube, and then spills over at a pre-set threshold value, dependent on construction and applied voltage. Similarly, various electrometers of a delicate kind can, when observed minutely, be seen to discharge in small kicks and at a variable rate, corresponding to the general behaviour of the other detector instruments, at the given time and place; including a special form of spinthariscopes, that acts in a directional sense. This effect is evidently due to bursts of ionising and disruptive energy acting on the dielectric between the oppositely charged electrodes of such instruments. And the biggest bursts or showers appear to coincide with the motion of such detectors through a diviner's reaction band, or conversely; thus proving that the energy in question reaches a peak intensity at such places or times. But instrumental settings must be very fine and the local conditions of observation very quiet and undisturbed by other confusing factors of like kind, in order to demonstrate such effects clearly.

The Human Sensitive

The difficulty about the human radiesthetic sensitive is that he responds to so many different classes of energy, involving both wave and particles and an extremely wide range of electromagnetic frequencies. Indeed, it now appears practically certain that living organisms respond, in one tissue or organ or another, to practically all "etheric" frequencies of vibration, from sound waves and the slowest electric oscillations (generating very long Hertzian waves) up to the gamma and even cosmic ray frequencies at the other end of the spectrum.

But it is obvious that different parts of the body, from whole limbs or nerve fibres down to the smallest cells or even intracellular components, may be thus affected by direct incidence of penetrating rays or by inductive action of local electro-magnetic fields. And the expert dowser probably uses various parts of his body in this way on different occasions; though he may translate the more subtle (? very high frequency) effects into gross reactions of his muscles controlling, say, a divining rod. And such translation is probably subconscious and largely reflex. One may suspect a psychic faculty, but modern evidence tends to show that such reactions, when objective, originate in very delicate radiesthetic responses of the living cells and tissues.

The human subject is, it appears, gifted with far wider responsiveness than any single mechanical instrument. He can also

exercise some degree of amplification and mental selectivity, resembling the automatic volume control and station selector mechanism provided in modern radio receivers. And he is also his own recorder and interpreter.

The *skilled, self-critical and self-controlled* human operator is, therefore, not to be scoffed at. But his great disadvantage compared with the automatic instrument is liability to psychological interference with the purely physical reactions. So that a sufficiently sensitive and selective electronic instrument, equivalent to other most recent developments in this field, would obviously be greatly preferable to any human operator. And there is no denying that electronic machines now work miracles along such lines, equalling, if not surpassing, many of the functions of living organisms, and only lacking the adaptability, compactness and self-conscious purpose of the higher organisms.

Physical Theory

Those physicists and electronic engineers who are aware of the main *facts* of the case seem prepared to admit them and to agree that the phenomena are perfectly objective, if one excludes the physiological aspect—which so many diviners fail to do. But no one has yet quite managed to explain *theoretically* :—

1. The precise nature and mode of origin of the extremely penetrating component of the radiation in question, or “field,” if one prefers it.
2. The polarising, and directional action of magnetic fields in connection with “hard” and/or “soft” components of the supposed radiation.
3. In what way matter in motion through space (*e.g.*, water—but the same applies to *any* moving object, as judged by work for the Forces during the War), creates this particular type of instrumental or physiological response. The fields are so powerful that they result in electronic and even infra-atomic disturbances in various fluids and solids that are electrically “triggered” or in a delicate state of unstable equilibrium.
4. How syntonisation (“tuning”) is achieved by the human sensitive's nerves and/or muscles in respect of the specific high frequency radiations in question, for every different kind of material, simply by holding a small sample (*temoin*) close to the reactive muscle groups.
5. What is the ultimate nature (? electro-static or electro-magnetic) of the all powerful “D” field associated with moving cloud masses and cyclonic disturbances, that decides the overall intensity or effectiveness of all dowsing fields and rays; and which, therefore, determines the amount of response obtainable either by instruments or living tissues in connection with any given target or source of energy of the kind in question.

These and other more specific problems arise in any branch of the subject, whether in the field or the laboratory or the consulting-room. And a study of the so-called "fundamental rays" and linear "wavelengths," that are specific to every different element, compound or mixture, and related to physico-chemical constitution, made it very clear to Captain W. H. Trinder, Mr. T. B. Franklin and myself that we are plunged by Radiesthesia into the deepest and most abstruse problems of Physics. But just as one can utilise electrons and other fundamentals of Nature without fully comprehending their true character, so, too, can one learn to define and utilise dowsing fields and radiations. A better theoretical understanding, however, would greatly assist serious investigators in their task of providing more dependable methods and also automatic instruments along the general lines discussed in this paper.

I do not claim here to have explained anything finally. What I have tried to do is to survey the whole field in as broad a manner as possible, with special reference to instrumental detection or neutralisation of reactive ground. But what emerges from such a discussion is, I think, that there can be no single or simple method of detection or neutralisation (in the present state of our knowledge), nor any single or simple theoretical interpretation of dowsing phenomena.

FIELD AND MAP DOWSING

SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

*Address given to the British Society of Dowsers on May 11th, 1949,
by Lieut.-Colonel C. D. A. FENWICK*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During lunch on the day of Mr. Lea-Wilson's lecture to us last December I was rash enough to mention to him and Colonel Bell some of the dowsing jobs that had come my way and, before I quite realised it, found myself committed to give this talk. Too late I remembered that a bore has been defined as a man who will talk about himself when *I* want to talk about *myself*. I assume, however, that having read the notice you are prepared to run the risk of being bored by my reminiscences and possibly to follow suit later.

One evening years ago in India I and about half a dozen others were discussing ways and means of getting enough crocodile skins to cover a set of dining room chairs, the ambition of one of the party. Everyone seemed to think it would take a lifetime, and we were about to abandon the topic when a very quiet engineer,

who had not spoken before said: "It's really quite easy, I shot over 250 one year." In the rather shocked silence that followed he went on: "I was building a bridge over a river at the time and the crocodiles would eat my coolies, so you see I had to."

I hope no one here will be equally shocked when I say that I took up dowsing because, you see, I had to.

I had always been vaguely curious about water divining and had occasionally cut a hazel fork in an effort to solve the mystery, but, as I had not the faintest idea how to grip the rod and knew no one who could show me, my fumbblings were futile. It was not until 1936 when, as a Garrison Engineer in India, I was told to produce a water supply amounting to 400,000 gallons a day out of a very dry and rocky bit of country, that a knowledge of water divining became an urgent necessity. I was given a report written by Major Pogson some ten years previously, together with a map which showed two possible well sites he had dowsed in the area set aside for me to drill in, and left to my own devices. I was also allotted a steam-operated percussion well-boring rig in charge of a native contractor. Both the boiler and the drill were museum pieces and, as the contractor's men only worked when he paid them, at infrequent intervals, I felt rather like an amateur conjuror with an uncertain supply of rabbits and a top hat that might not last out the performance.

All went well to start with, as the first of Major Pogson's sites gave a yield of 8,000 gallons per hour and the second looked equally promising. However, the contractor started to test the yield before casing the bore and, as the top fifty feet was in clay, after half-an-hour's pumping the sides caved in and the well had to be abandoned. We still needed 30,000 g.p.h., and while I was considering where to drill, one of my staff offered to dowse for it. He produced a pair of bright blue knitting needles, presumably borrowed from his wife, lashed them together with string and started in to give a most unconvincing display. I must admit he had a lot to contend with, the needles were pointed at both ends and very slippery, the string was very thick, his method of lashing was elementary, the palms of his hands were very damp, so half his time was spent grovelling after either the needles or the lashing, depending on which slipped first.

Eventually he settled on a spot over which, in default of anything better, we set up the drill and hoped for the best, which turned out to be a bare 2,000 g.p.h. He offered to try again but, losing confidence, he persuaded another of my staff to use his infernal machine and he, by design or accident, promptly broke both needles and brought the proceedings to a close.

However, my luck held, as that evening I told my story to the one man who was able to help, one Colonel Pinder, commanding the Leicesters. He offered to teach me how to dowse, and next day took me out to the site of the wells with a couple

of oleander forks cut from a nearby nullah. After finding that the rod reacted for me he gave me detailed instructions on how to survey the area, mark out the trace of the streams found and select the best spots for drilling. He said that there was plenty of water about but flatly refused to mark any streams for me; he said that was my responsibility. He did, however, promise to check my selections before starting to drill and then left me to get on with the job. This I did and, to cut a long story short, picked three sites, put down a 12-inch borehole at each and struck three winners in succession. The first produced 20,000, the next 10,000 and the last 12,000 g.p.h.: I had produced the rabbits and, by a miracle, the hat just lasted the course.

Seldom have I been so thankful to anybody, as, not only did he save the immediate situation, but by telling me about the B.S.D. introduced me to a never-failing source of interest.

After this stroke of beginner's luck, I longed for further chances to try out this gift, so, when in January, 1938, Army H.Q., India, asked if I could be spared from my work at Calcutta to come back and site some more wells in that area I jumped at the offer. A new water supply project was under consideration calling for one million gallons per day. This quantity was to be obtained from a maximum of ten wells pumping ten hours a day with a permissible upper limit of 16 hours if absolutely unavoidable. The area allotted for drilling was approximately two miles square and situated some five miles from the wells I had drilled in 1936. A geologist had recently surveyed the whole district, and his report showed that the formation generally consisted of sheets of Deccan Trap overlying horizontally bedded clays and sandstones, interspersed with bands of limestones and marls. He also reported that, though all the sedimentary rocks below a certain level were permanently saturated, the variation in yields of existing wells, including those already mentioned, was due to the thickness of the clays and the difference in permeability of the water-bearing rocks in each instance, as well as to the dimensions of the boreholes.

It is in conditions such as these that dowsing has the advantage over other methods of selecting the most suitable sites for wells. The Indian Government must have appreciated this fact or they would not have sent for me and, incidentally, offered me a fee over and above my pay as a serving officer. The fee was to be half that of a civilian diviner and the terms, no water, no pay, but as it meant a week out of Calcutta doing an interesting job by day and meeting old friends in the evening, I had no cause to grouse.

Whilst in Calcutta I had studied *The Modern Dowser* by Henry de France, and when my wife joined me she also became an enthusiast. At first she could get no reaction from the rod, but she kept on at it until success rewarded her persistence at

the end of six months. In consequence she was able to help me when this million-gallon scheme came along a year later. Working together, we picked ten sites with estimated yields varying from ten to twenty thousand gallons an hour. To measure the yield we placed a compass on the ground at the spot chosen and then one of us, holding a whalebone rod, walked round it in a circle of about two yards radius until the rod dipped. From tests made over wells of known yield we estimated that one complete circuit represented a flow of approximately 500 g.p.h. for a 12-inch borehole. This meant doing 40 laps on several of the sites, all of which were on stony ground; a very giddy-making performance that made it essential for the spare number to keep the score and also to stand by for a possible fall. We found that my wife, who is left-handed, had to circle in a clockwise direction whilst I went anti-clockwise.

Unfortunately, I never heard whether the wells were ever completed and brought into use, but was told that trial bores, six inches diameter, had been put down on five of the sites by January, 1939. Four of these gave 10,000 g.p.h. each and the fifth 5,000 g.p.h., upon which the G. of I. paid up.

The stream bands, which varied in width from about 20 to 50 feet, gave a very positive reaction, often stripping the bark when using an oleander fork. But for such a definite indication, we might, being complete beginners, have been led seriously astray, as the rod was on the jump continuously over much of the ground. This I attributed to the Deccan Trap, but now think that the underlying clay might also have been a contributory cause. Contrary to expectation, we neither of us felt really tired after a full day's dowsing, although the area we surveyed was a rock-strewn hillside dotted with thick patches of scrub jungle. This was the more remarkable as far as my wife was concerned, as she was not feeling very fit at the time and had been finding nine holes of golf in Calcutta all she could manage.

Except for the two coolies who assisted in marking out the stream bands and fixing site pegs, we had no spectators. The only active interest they displayed was to dodge hurriedly whenever they thought that one of us was going to point a rod in their direction; I never discovered what they expected to happen if caught in the line of fire.

It was on this trip that I first heard about map dowsing, but it was not until a year later, when I had left India for good, that I was able to put it to the proof. The Sub-Divisional Officer who had supervised the drilling of my first wells in India wrote to me in Perth to say that one of these wells was silting up and could I tell him where to drill another to replace it. I still had a map of the area and lost no time in dowsing over it. I found what appeared to be a very promising site, sent out a tracing of

this and by return got a very excited letter saying that there was a spring bubbling out of the ground in the area marked, the whole of which was green with vegetation in an otherwise barren stretch of country. Neither he nor I had ever visited that actual bit of ground before, so I felt that, even though it might be beginner's luck again, there might also be something in map dowsing after all.

Bengal offered very little scope for water divining, as much of it is below water level and the rest, as one disgruntled Englishman remarked, just six feet too high above. I did get one opportunity to make use of the gift when I found that, though the flow from the taps in my quarter in Fort William got feebler and feebler, my bill for water was getting bigger and bigger.

As my staff could find no trace either of a leak or of any unauthorised tapping of the main, I tried dowsing, this time in front of a rather sceptical audience. The rod showed that between the house and a dense clump of bamboo there was no flow in the pipe, but that beyond this clump the water was running freely. There was no trace of moisture to be seen on the surface of the ground, so my mechanist was very sceptical and rather resentful when told to cut through the bamboo thicket and dig up the pipe there. When he found that the bamboo roots had broken the pipe and were drinking up the water almost as fast as it leaked out he revised his opinion of water divining.

I did not get any further chances of dowsing for water until 1942. At that time I was responsible for developing and experimenting with certain items of R.E. equipment, amongst which was a well-boring rig. Besides testing the outfit in various stages of development, crews had to be trained in its use and it was often possible to arrange to carry out these tasks on an actual job of well drilling for military and other water supplies.

As you probably know, the War Office does not recognise dowzers officially, but, as I usually had a certain amount of latitude in siting the wells within the limits of any particular camp, I was able to dowse for the most suitable spot. In one of the largest camps it so happened that I was given no choice and, as far as I could tell, there was little prospect of getting any water from the place chosen. However, I put down a ten-inch bore to 400 feet, ran an air lift test for an hour, by which time the water level had dropped to 250 feet and, on finding that it had only recovered a few feet by next morning the well was abandoned. I was then given another site about a mile away which seemed to me to be equally hopeless and, in fact, proved so. In the hope of bringing in two small streams that I had dowsed nearby, I "shot" the well with two charges fired simultaneously; each consisted of 150lb. of blasting gelatine, one at 200 feet and the other at the bottom, 340 feet below ground. This resulted in a spectacular geyser and some improve-

ment in the yield, but the rate of recovery was too slow to be of any use. After these two failures I was given a free hand, and was lucky enough to find an inexhaustible supply first shot. We drilled down to 160 feet through alternate layers of flint and chalk and, though we gave it several hours' test at 10,000 g.p.h., were unable to lower the water level by an inch.

Altogether, we drilled 46 wells in various parts of Wilts, Dorset and Hampshire during a period of three years. Most of these were in chalk, the remainder being either in the upper greensand or in clay. The chalk seldom gave any trouble; in one instance only—a searchlight site on the top of the downs—were we unable to find enough water inside the camp boundary and within 150 feet of the surface, the limiting depth for the pumps then available. The water table had been known to drop as much as 100 feet between April and November in very dry years, so allowance had to be made accordingly. Most wells were, therefore, drilled to about this depth below the rest water level as, in addition to the seasonal fall, there had been a steady permanent fall over a number of years. As the rate of drilling ranged from 15 to 30 feet an hour this extra 100 feet only entailed about half a day's work.

It was usually easy enough to find water in the greensand; the main difficulty lay in separating the water from the very fine sand. In one bore we pumped out so much sand in our endeavours to clear the well that the surface started to cave in and we only just pulled the drill clear in time.

Clay, on the other hand, I found very apt to be misleading, particularly when saturated, as my rod flickered up and down the whole time. It is impossible to extract water from clay anyway, and the only hope is to drill through it into a water-bearing stratum below, though on occasion it may be possible to find enough water in a porous layer of, say, gravel, or sand, running through the clay bed. In the first case, one may be lucky enough to get full artesian conditions, as I did on two occasions: one well drilled through 45 feet of clay gave an artesian flow of 1,200 g.p.h., which rose about a foot above the top of the bore, while the other, drilled through 23 feet of clay, rose a few inches over the top and yielded 500 g.p.h. Out of the ten wells I drilled in clay these were the only two that I would have been prepared to bet on, though I was able to pump small supplies—500 to 600 g.p.h.—from six others. In each of these, the water came from gravel beds about five feet thick at depths ranging from 50 to 100 feet below ground. I found that these streams gave me only a very slightly stronger reaction than that from the saturated clay on either side.

I should be interested to hear how clay affects other dowers, because when I was carrying out a survey over clay recently I was implored by the owner to take it easy; he said that the only

dowser he had employed before had gone purple in the face, so he refused to let him continue lest he had a death on his hands to add to his other troubles. As no alarming symptoms developed, to my relief as well as his, he suggested that my wife and I might like to take on the job of exorcising one of his two family ghosts. However, we both drew the line at that, and though he took us into his haunted castle the only spirits we encountered were those he produced out of a bottle for which we were duly grateful.

To return to well drilling: I was interested to get indirect confirmation of my dowsing from an independent source in two instances. I had sited one well at the junction of two converging underground streams near the head of a dry chalk valley and obtained a yield of 3,600 g.p.h. from a ten-inch bore. Later, I met the consulting engineer of the local District Water Board on the site, and he told me that this area had been recently surveyed in his presence by a professional Bristol dowser and that his findings corresponded exactly with mine. The Board had, however, been advised by a geologist that there was no hope of finding any water there, so they had not gone on with their scheme. The other well, also in chalk, was located in a village where all the local wells ran dry nearly every summer. This yielded 6,000 g.p.h. from a 4½-inch bore, and for the six hours of the test water poured down the main street, bringing all the villagers swarming out like bees after honey. They just couldn't believe there was so much water to be had or even that it was fit to drink until they had all tasted it and taken samples back to their homes to gloat over; it was really rather pathetic. Later, the well was taken over by the Water Board, and I was told that the same dowser from Bristol had inspected it on their behalf and commented on the fact that the military had, by a stroke of luck, managed to hit off the centre of a perennial underground stream.

In addition to water divining, I have also dabbled in other branches of the art with varying success—except when trying to spot the winners, when I had no luck at all, I'm sorry to say.

When dowsing for minerals or oil it is often difficult to get confirmation of one's efforts unless employed officially in the mining or oil industry. Twice I have been asked to map dowse for gold in West Africa by a friend who is a mining engineer, but each time he was moved to another part of the country before he could check my findings. The most he had been able to tell me is that some of my locations agree with his expectations based on his knowledge of the geology of the area in question. In fact, the few attempts that I have made to locate metals all proved unsatisfactory: where confirmation was possible I have either found nothing at all or else something quite different to what I hoped for.

For example, my wife and younger son got a reaction to a platinum sample in North Wales when dowsing over a small-scale map. We knew that it could not be platinum, but decided to investigate on the spot during our next holiday just to satisfy our curiosity. We bought some six-inch maps of the area in the meantime, and on these we located what appeared to be bronze objects, as well as the pseudo-platinum. The latter was most strongly indicated in the bed of a moorland stream, and we soon traced the reaction to pieces of quartz which were veined with some brownish substance which I discovered, on enquiring at the Geological Museum, to be graphite. That solved the platinum mystery and dashed any hopes we might have had of making our fortunes.

The bronze objects were not so easy to run down; not only was it difficult to plot the positions on open boggy moorland with few landmarks to guide us, but we all got reactions to bronze in far more places than we had marked on the map. We dug up a number of these, but invariably found that as soon as we had removed the turf or peat the soil below gave no reaction to bronze, though the turf that had been taken up still reacted strongly. A violent thunderstorm finally damped our ardour in every sense and we spent the rest of our time fishing instead of dowsing. Some months later, I dug for what I thought was bronze near a long barrow in Kent and discovered that a stone pot boiler was the cause of the reaction to a bronze sample.

Lead and silver I have found to be as elusive as bronze on the few occasions I have hunted for them. This year my wife got a reaction to a lead sample when dowsing over a six-inch map of the Shaftesbury district. I confirmed this and, after prospecting on the ground, we agreed that the active area consisted of a patch about six feet by two, and we also found that we got reactions from samples of bone. Knowing that a Roman lead coffin had been found in the adjoining field in 1916, we thought that we might have found another but, though we checked it several times, I wasn't too sanguine. However, as the supposed coffin seemed to be only five feet down, we got permission to dig and, letting a couple of friends into the secret, we started to open a trench across the long axis. The ground was stony from the start and at two feet depth we struck solid rock. It was fissured greensand and did not look as if it could form the roof slab of a tomb so, although we still got reactions to both lead and bone at an estimated depth of three feet below the bottom of the trench, we gave up. Was it suggestion, or an image of the *rémance* of the 1916 coffin or what?

When staying with some friends in Scotland I thought I had located some silver at about eight feet depth. After I had left, they dug down to six feet, but then had to give up as the excavation was being flooded with water faster than it could be pumped

out. Here again suggestion may have led me astray, as I knew that a Norse-brooch of enamelled silver had been found in their grounds; or possibly it was the stream that upset everything.

Our most tantalising discovery occurred in another part of Wales, just below Tal y llyn lake in the Dysinni valley. There we unexpectedly picked up reactions of gold, silver and bronze and a series of rectangular chambers apparently forming part of an underground or buried building. We had to leave the following day, so it was a year before we could investigate further, but in the meantime we dowsed over the plan we had made and found more rooms and passages. The site of this find was in a field just outside the churchyard, which was on the top of a natural dam at the lower end of the lake. According to local legend, there had been a church on this spot since the earliest days of Christianity in Wales and, as there was every indication that this dam had been caused by a heavy landslide blocking the river to form the lake, we wondered whether the original church lay beneath. We formed the impression from our dowsing over the plan that some of the rooms, including the one we thought contained the treasure, had remained intact and that the roof was 12 to 14 feet below ground. If this was the case, then, the chambers must have been quarried out of the solid slate, as no building could possibly have stood up to such a weight of earth crashing on to it from the mountain above. I had no difficulty in getting permission to dig, so next year my wife, my youngest son and I lost no time in setting to work. We sank a vertical shaft immediately above the treasure chamber and after digging through 13 feet of debris, mostly pieces of slate of all shapes and sizes, we came to a horizontal slab of slate which stretched across the floor of our shaft. This seemed to confirm our theory up to a point, so we tested the slab by drilling a two-foot-deep hole in it with a hammer and chisel. As this did not go right through, it was obvious we should have to find some other way in if it was, as we hoped, the roof and not just solid slate. We were encouraged by finding a small flint flake lying on the slab and, as this must have been imported from miles away, we thought that we might be down to the Stone Age level, though it might, of course, have been brought down the mountain by the landslide. We dowsed the slab to be about four feet thick and to have a vertical face several feet from one wall of our shaft; in this face we hoped to find an entrance. This meant scrapping our shaft, so we filled it in and two months later started a new one. My elder son and another R.E. subaltern had replaced my younger boy in the working party, so when, after two days' work the Munich balloon went up, all three of us were recalled from leave. We returned a week later, and tried hard to make up for lost time. We had sited our shaft correctly, hitting off the vertical face of the slate slab which came just inside our shaft;

but from then on the going was bad, as we had to cut through great lumps of slate that were lying at all angles up against the main face and progress was slow, in spite of the assistance of an expert from a nearby slate quarry who provided and sharpened the tools and showed us how to split slate. We had dug three feet down the vertical face, only one foot above where we hoped to find an entrance, when a day's heavy rain made it unsafe to continue work until we had shored up the walls of the shaft with timber. We spent the last two days of our leave boarding and strutting the sides, and left everything ready to go ahead next year. However, by September, 1939, we were otherwise occupied and, as the shaft has since been filled in by the owner, we shall have to start almost from scratch if we ever get the chance to finish verifying our dowsing forecast there.

I have done a little map dowsing for oil, entirely unofficially, and have been able to verify the accuracy of my work through the kindness of friends. As, however, the "high-ups" refused even to investigate the evidence in support of my suggestion that this method of finding oil merited their consideration. I am unable, for my friends' sakes, to publish any details.

Archæological excavation is a field that offers considerable scope for dowsing and is one where it is usually possible to obtain confirmation. Apart from my inconclusive efforts in Wales, only one opportunity has come my way. A bulldozer levelling a hill top on the outskirts of Shaftesbury recently exposed a short length of stone foundations. Work was stopped to enable the Shaftesbury Historical Society to investigate and record the plan of the building before all trace was obliterated. The masonry exposed by the bulldozer consisted merely of the bottom layer of what had been the rubble core of a dressed stone wall at one corner of the building and, as only a few pieces of dressed stone and rubble were found in the piled up debris, it looked as if everything usable had been removed long ago. This was confirmed when further excavation by hand revealed that even the single layer of rubble was missing after a few more feet of each wall had been uncovered. We had no clue as to the size or shape of the building so, after drawing several blanks with exploratory trenches, I suggested trying to trace the plan by dowsing. Apart from the corner, the only other foundations found were those of a small circular structure, possibly a turret, adjoining this corner and what appeared to be a hearth some distance away. My offer was accepted, and I marked out a rectangular building about sixty feet by forty with a turret at each corner and two passage-ways leading off the end opposite to that first found. Two internal walls ran from side to side and end to end respectively, dividing the whole into four rooms of approximately equal size. Subsequent excavation revealed portions of the end wall between the passages, of one side wall and one transverse wall including

its junction with this side wall and with the hearth already mentioned. These were all on the lines plotted by dowsing, and so confirmed my plan of the general layout but, as no trace could be found of the remaining turrets or the passageways, it is impossible to say whether these had, in fact, ever existed outside my imagination.

In the spring of 1939, inspired by Mr. Reginald Smith's lecture that February, I dowsed a number of stone circles and standing stones in Scotland and, like him, got reactions that seemed to indicate the presence of water either in the form of underground streams or blind springs. In general, the centre of a circle marked either the junction of two streams or a blind spring, but as the plans and notes made at the time have been lost, I cannot give more precise details; nor can I say for certain that these reactions did indicate water, as it was not possible to drill or dig for proof. I should be interested to hear whether anyone has been able to verify this connection between the siting of prehistoric monuments and underground water supplies. I have been very interested in Mr. Guy Underwood's series of articles in recent numbers of the *Journal*, as I also found a number of reaction lines but had not the time to plot and survey them as he has done.

I should like to be able to record some sensational discoveries of missing people, but that is a form of dowsing that I have had little experience in. Early in January, 1940, Mr. Reginald Smith wrote asking me to collaborate with him in endeavouring to trace the movements of the German pocket battleships, *Deutschland* and *Von Scheer* by map dowsing. He hoped that if we got similar results independently the Admiralty might cease to ignore his reports to them. We had only exchanged a couple of letters, in which we agreed as regards the area of operations of each ship and fairly closely as to position when, to my great regret, he died. I persevered alone for a short time, but had to give up owing to pressure of work.

Medical radiesthesia is rather outside my province, and my efforts have so far been confined to vetting medicines and food that I feel doubtful about. Up to date I have had no cause to distrust the recommendation of my pendulum even when it disagrees with the doctor's prescription. There is, however, one form of preventive medicine, if one may call it that, which requires no medical training, and that is the neutralization of the noxious effects of radiations from streams, &c., below a house. Mr. A. D. Manning gave us a demonstration in this room at the reception last year, and I should like to express my gratitude for the information and advice he has since given me on the best method of achieving this object.

Every room in my house is badly affected, particularly the kitchen, dining room and the bedrooms above these. The effects

produced were excessive weariness, deep depression and insomnia or nightmares. The job looked simple when Mr. Manning showed us how a length of wire stretched across the floor eliminated all reaction from rod or pendulum, but the maze of lines to be wired in my own house appalled me. I ought to have been prepared for something of the sort, because the house is situated on the side of a hill from which, lower down, springs break out in ever-varying numbers all along the line where the greensand meets the underlying blue clay. Much of this water has to pass under the houses and, owing to the mixture of sand and rock, the streams meander about all over the place, so that the wiring is correspondingly complicated. However, after several days' work moving most of the furniture and all the carpets downstairs, I was successful, and our guests no longer perjure themselves when they politely say that they slept well.

Anyone who has not experienced the difference effected by this treatment must find it difficult to believe and many, no doubt, put it down to the force of suggestion. The following experience, in which suggestion could have had no effect, may, therefore, be of interest. After wiring my own house, I was asked to wire a neighbour's, as their grandson, aged four, who was shortly coming to stay, had never been able to sleep properly in the only bedroom they had available. I laid a wire temporarily across the ground-floor room and then asked my wife to take the boy's grandmother and an aunt into the bedroom above to check the effectiveness there. After a few moments I ripped up the wire without any warning, and immediately there was a shout of surprise from all three; the whalebone rod, which had not moved as my wife quartered the room, twisted violently down in her hands. When the small boy arrived, his room appeared no different from usual, so the fact that, for the first time on record, he slept perfectly every night of his stay could also not be attributed to suggestion.

Whatever lessons there are to be learnt from this rather mixed bag of experiences I feel there is one that should be emphasised. It is that, though a dowser may achieve quite a considerable standard of success by using traditional rule-of-thumb methods, he can go very badly astray at times, either through inexperience or auto-suggestion, or for some unaccountable reason. One bad failure can do more to destroy confidence in dowsing or inspire prejudice against it than anything else; if dowsing is to be "put on the map" as a reliable profession it is essential to eliminate as many causes of failure as possible. That much can be done by the use of scientific methods and instruments, backed up by long practical experience, is clearly shown in Mr. Maby's contributions to the *Journal* of March, 1949.

A DOWSING DEMONSTRATION

By T. BEDFORD FRANKLIN, M.A., F.R.S.E.

Most of us, at one time or another, are confronted with the task of devising a simple convincing demonstration of the reality of the dowsing reaction, which can be given almost anywhere, needs no complicated apparatus, and does not take more than a few minutes to complete. So perhaps the description of the following demonstration may be of interest.

I have used it before such varied audiences as the Research Section of Imperial Chemical Industries, the Boys of Radley School, a platoon of the Home Guard, and a party of friends in my own home, in each case to their apparent satisfaction and conviction.

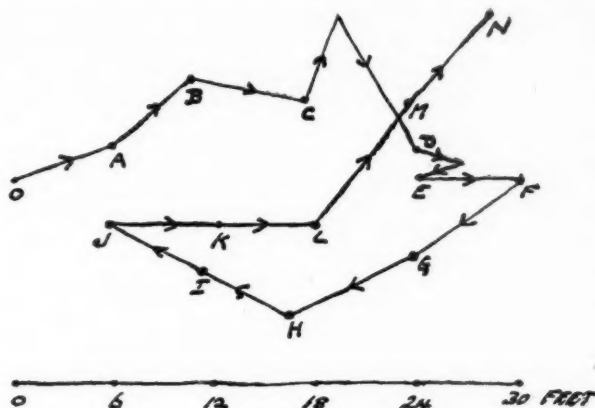
Besides the reactions given by every material body at distances specific to their composition described in my book *Radiations*, vertical bodies, such as metal rods, give very definite reactions at distances from them usually equal to any number of their lengths, but occasionally changing, at a change of phase, to any odd number of half their lengths.

Thus a dowser approaching a 6ft.-long vertical metal rod will normally obtain reactions at distances of 6, 12, 18, 24, &c., feet from it, though on occasion the distances will change to 3, 9, 15, 21, &c., feet. As these reactions are apparently due to the relative motion of the dowser and the metal rod, they will also be obtained by the dowser if he remains stationary and the metal rod is moved about by an assistant.

This is the method adopted in this demonstration; the dowser—blindfolded, so that he is unaware of the movements of his assistant—stations himself at O, the assistant carrying the 6ft. metal rod vertically in front of him, moves slowly on a path such as the one shown in the diagram. Every time the dowser obtains a reaction he calls to his assistant to mark the spot. By adopting a zig-zag path and altering his speed, the assistant prevents the blindfolded dowser from getting his reactions at equal intervals of time.

If the demonstration is finished without a change of phase taking place, it will be found that the marked spots J and A are 6 feet from the dowser, I, K, B, 12 feet, H, L, C, 18 feet, E, D, M, 24 feet, and F, N, 30 feet; thus the dowser only obtains reactions when the metal rod is an integral number of its own length distant from him. If a change of phase takes place during the demonstration some reaction points at distances from the dowser of 3, 9, 15, 21 and 27 feet may be found as well. It is not advisable for the assistant to retrace the same path, as

his own and the spectators' wishful thinking as he approaches the old marks may upset the dowser, and render the demonstration liable to the criticism of reactions by thought transference.



The stationary position of the blindfolded dowser has several advantages. He can keep well away from the spectators, and can turn his back on them and concentrate on his own reactions; he does not move in relation to any other objectives which might then give him spurious reactions, and he can set his rod in a very delicate state of equilibrium which is not possible when on the move.

If a short explanation of the results hoped for is given before the start of the demonstration, the spectators can follow the marking of the reaction spots with interest, and a supply of spare rods, to lend to those who want to try their luck afterwards, will add to the gaiety of the proceedings.

CARDIoids

By D. O. KING

PART III

To consider the human aura. The many lectures and articles published in our *Journal* and elsewhere and in which some difference of opinion is evident, are so intricate as to be quite meaningless and therefore of little interest to the amateur dowser

who looks for practical articles which will help him to perfect his radio perception. This is unfortunate, because its importance as an index of character, power of thought and state of health is now generally accepted, if not its continued existence after the disintegration of the visible body. Moreover, it is possible that a common meeting ground between both schools of dowsters will be found in the aura, although progress in this direction is likely to be slow, so long as the meaning of the terms physiological and psychological continues to be differentiated in our dictionaries.

Surely, therefore, the aura is worth an examination, in at least its general aspect, and without going into the extremes of laboratory work which, due to restricted space, is bound to limit the view to the immediate vicinity of the body and perhaps lead to assumptions and terminology that may not be found appropriate when the whole of this field becomes thoroughly known. I also suggest that such general questions as of how many concentric shells does the aura consist, to what distance do they extend from the body, how are they affected by thought, ill-health and the presence of underground water, are of interest to most people and can be answered better by studying it from the outside, in the first instance. So let us leave the rays, emanations, waves, and what have you, to the biometrically inclined worker for the moment, and see what can be done to interest the general dowser with an ordinary forked rod or motorscope.

First requisite is to find a neutral spot. Strictly speaking, this is an impossibility, due, as First Cause, to that unscreenable unknown force which so puzzles Mr. Maby and which is so obvious to Dr. Brunler (dielectric force: Charam), and to oriental philosophy (Prana of Yoga). However, at least one of its secondary effects—the intermittent earth currents described as Stripe-Cardioids in the two previous articles—can be circumvented with a Busby Solenoid, although it would be too tedious to tackle each one of the scattered and similarly shaped figures which originate from mineral elements in the sub soil (Morton, *B.S.D.J.*, viii., 62, p. 138). For it is evident that not only does the human aura resemble an earth cardioid in some respects, but the number and position of the shells are evidently altered when a person stands on a natural cardioid which does not fit in with his own. In other words, a subject's cardioid may be in abnormal state due to taking on the form of the dowsing field within a laboratory and this might explain why some workers obtain consistent but different results from others. For instance, Mr. Benham seems to be convinced that the complete aural-field consists always of nine zones—*B.S.D.J.*, VII, 58—whereas I am equally sure that the number varies individually.

The subject should face any direction that does not bring his

median line or shoulders in direct relation to the sun. This position is advisable, because it cuts obliquely a chequer pattern, recalling Mager's "field of phantomatic points, fig. 52," *Water Diviners and their Methods*, which appears at odd moments when moving directly towards or parallel to the rays of the sun. So that, if this precaution be not taken, a confusion of the two fields may lead the operator into a spiral or to imagine that the human cardioid passes through a grid state,¹ like an earth cardioid. Nor should the solar rays to the solar plexus or the lines of communication (similitude) between two or more persons and natural cardioids of the same type, lead the operator astray.

Mr. Maby tells us that a vertical object, and this includes a human being, "radiates electro-magnetic beams to the four cardinal compass points, when in positive phase but intermittently (= 45° shift of the four beams) when in negative phase." But man, as a cosmic and sentient being, has something better to do than continuously act as a wooden post, and throws out, at times, four composite beams which appear to be built up of radiations from three or more of the seven Chakras or plexuses of Yoga.² These beams fan outwards from the front, back and shoulders and turn with the rotation of the body, that is to say, they are independent of the lines of magnetic force.

We are also told that a vertical conductor is surrounded by a system of concentric shells, globes of force (Mager) or circles (Turenne), and which are illustrated in plan as single lines. But an examination of some human fields shews a more or less well-developed additional system of compound shells or "rings," each of which, on side-stepping inwards, is found to consist of five parts. It will be noticed, also, that the rings of an outer set, conveniently termed the "outer aura," are incomplete in that each ring turns inwards to touch the outline of an inner system or "inner aura" (not discussed in this article) and which is approximately oval in shape, as shown by Dr. Kilner. And, to complete the picture of a natural stripe-cardioid, the number of rings in the outer aura varies individually, so that it is possible to classify persons in different groups, as shown in the following cases examined to date:—

- 8-ringed persons— 2 (one Argentine member of the B.S.D.)
- 7-ringed persons— 5 (two are definitely clairvoyant)
- 6-ringed persons—35
- 5-ringed persons—18
- 4-ringed persons—17
- 3-ringed persons— 5

with, in general, a falling off in either I.Q. or psychic power in descending order. Not included in the above list and falling into the 7 and 8 ringed groups are 8 other B.S.D. members, judging from their signatures.

The "turn-in" appears to be more frequently situated on the right side of a male and vice-versa in the case of a female person. For instance, in 36 cases of both sexes examined in this respect, 14 men have the turn-in on the right and 4 on the left side, whereas 10 women have it on the left and 8 on the right. Of the 4 abnormal men, 3 claimed to be left-handed and seemed to prefer to turn left-about, but the other only admitted that he had found some difficulty in learning to write C or N in the correct way, when forced to write with the right hand. No definite information on these points could be obtained from the women, as might be expected in the case of members of a sex which buttons up on the "wrong" side. Here are some other observations on the question of polarity and handedness:—

1.—Five men who claimed to be ambidextrous, have the turn-in on either side, intermittently. One stated that he played cricket with the left hand and tennis with the right.

2.—A similar intermittent change over has been noticed in the case of some sick persons.

3.—The position of the turn-in is reversed in the case of quite healthy persons when a change of phase occurs in the general field, which seems to support the occult saying that we are "both male and female."

4.—The turn-in can be forced from the right to the left side breathing through the left nostril and vice versa. So that the nose is bi-polar (Yoga). Also by pressing the left armpit or ribs. So that, a single crutch should never be used and doctors might also conveniently re-examine their ideas as to the side upon which a patient should sleep.

5.—The turn-in is thrown over from right to left, with reversed polarity, when a bar-magnet is held in the left hand, and vice-versa in the case of a left-handed person when it is held in the right hand.

Thus a person might be considered as normally right-handed and positively polarised on the right side of the body if the position of the turn-in is unaltered when breathing through the right nostril and holding a magnet in the right hand.

The radius of any one ring or of all is reduced and either the position of the turn-in is reversed or a compound turn-in appears when the person is not in good health or fatigued. This is especially noticeable during cold weather and when the general field is upset by electric and magnetic storms. The aura is affected also by anger, sudden fright, evil thoughts and other causes such as those mentioned in the following personal case, i.e., a 6-ringed right-handed³ male with the turn-in normally on the right side: when the right nostril is stopped up by a cold, by breathing through the mouth, when close to an uncon-

genial person and by standing or holding in the left hand the colours of a 4, 5 and 8 ringed cardioid; by dowsing over water or an ore containing manganese and iron,⁴ such as wolfram; when holding in the left hand (receiving side) a strand of black⁵ thread, kindly supplied by Mr. Wheeler and marked "eczema cause," a piece of raw meat or bacon, a pear⁶ or a plum, honey tobacco, spinach, tomato, rhubarb, coffee, a leaf of certain local trees and herbs.⁷ *The aura is quickly restored to normal* in this example, by breathing through the right nostril, by holding raw kidney, an apple and other common fruits and vegetables, especially garlic, and the leaves of some local medicinal plant. By holding a bottle containing potassium phosphate (birth-salt⁸), and, in a lesser degree, any alkaline substance such as a lump of lime, a piece of pure quartz⁹ and by standing or holding the correct shade of colour which corresponds to a 6-ringed cardioid. *The number of rings is increased during an I.Q. test* (commonly 2) and by contemplation upon some pleasant experience, agreeable odour or sound, and by spiritual thought.¹⁰ So that the aura also forms a useful index of character. And, finally, it should be obvious to the most dogmatic of "physical" and "psychic" dowers that cause-effect is reversible along the line of communication between hand and aural shell.

The table shows the approximate radius and the colour of the rings (outer aura) of 3 to 7 ringed young males during warm weather, and provided that the individual is healthily centred within his aura, with no bulges, and is not "off colour" due to ill-health or emotional storm. Dimensions are taken at waist level and from the spine outwards along the median line while the subject faces about 20° north of west or south of east. Each colour has its distinctive tone for the particular cardioid—3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 ringed. Note that any person who possesses less than a 7-ringed field can ascend one rung of the ladder, at least temporarily, by holding the missing colour for a few moments, but is quite unable to descend to a lower category by omitting one of his colours. Note also that the table starts with red, yellow and blue, that orange next appears at the expense of yellow and so on by additives until the complete spectrum is attained by a 7-ringed person, although even in the case of persons of this category the correct rainbow symphony has not yet been attained. But the full significance of the table, as regard power of mind, self-control, spiritual (= physical) healing, &c., will have already been recognised by any true occultist, such as the writer of the excellent article in *B.S.D.J.*, VI, 47.

(To be continued)

1 In the case of a human being the "satellites" seem to be represented by a corresponding number of "phantoms" of the nucleus or inner vortex of the aura.

FROM SPINE TO		3-RINGED		4-RINGED		5-RINGED		6-RINGED		7-RINGED	
		Radius	Colour	Radius	Colour	Radius	Colour	Radius	Colour	Radius	Colour
Outline of inner aura	..	0.93		1.17		1.40		1.60		1.90	
Ring No. 1	..	2.70	Red	3.00	Red	3.30	Blue	3.43	Blue	3.82	Yellow
Ring No. 2	..	4.55	Yellow	4.83	Green	5.11	Orange	5.21	Orange	5.65	Blue
Ring No. 3	..	6.40	Blue	6.67	Orange	6.93	Red	7.07	Green	7.46	Orange
				8.53	Blue	8.80	Yellow	8.92	Violet	9.31	Violet
						10.62	Green	10.75	Yellow	11.15	Indigo
								12.60	Red	13.00	Green
										14.80	Red

N.B.—The colour key is given in Footnote 2

- 2 These are, with their supposed colours:—The higher cerebral cortex (violet), the naso-ciliary (indigo), the pharyngeal (blue), the cardiac (green), the solar (yellow), the hypogastric (orange) and the sacro-coccygeal plexus (red).
- 3 As a contribution to Mr. Applegate's studies (*B.S.D.J.*, VIII, 61), I use the left arm (input side of my field) as a detector while the right hand (output) serves also to support a motorscope. Any change of polarity of the general field is immediately noticed.
- 4 It may be that an iron bed does not suit some persons.
- 5 I have recently met a man who has always maintained that a black hat gave him headache.
- 6 Other 6-ringed persons do not seem to be affected by a pear, nor do they find, like I do, that it has a disagreeable odour.
- 7 Two persons of 5 and 6 ringed category respectively suffer from "liver."
The cure in one case seems to be a local weed (*Baccharis* sp.) and which does not normalize the corresponding aural ring of the other. On the other hand, an artichoke is effective in one case and not in the other.
- 8 Radiesthesia No. 1, p. 61. I know two Aguarians who are "down" on their birth salt=common salt. They wisely reject a doctor's advice to "go easy on salt."
- 9 *B.S.D.J.*, VIII, 60. The healing power of quartz might be more effective when passed through a Sagittarian.
- 10 In one case a 6-ringed organist quickly ran out to 12 rings, maximum extension about 25 metres.

THE SUMMER MEETING

This year's Summer meeting—the fourth since the war and the tenth since the Society was founded—was held at Hatfield Park on Saturday, July 23rd. The weather was all that could be desired and some fifty to sixty of our members and their friends turned up during the course of the afternoon, several from considerable distances.

Most of the party assembled at 2.30 at the northern entrance to Hatfield House when the President read the following brief note :

The Old Palace, where we are going to have tea, was built by Cardinal Morton, Henry VII's chief Minister in 1497 when he was Bishop of Ely. It must have been one of the earliest brick buildings in this part of England, as the use of bricks for building did not begin in the South of England till about 1450.

At the Reformation the Bishop's Palace was taken over as a Royal Palace by Henry VIII, and his three children, Mary, Elizabeth and Edward, spent much of their childhood there. When Mary became Queen, she kept her sister Elizabeth there in a state of honourable detention, and the tradition is that Elizabeth was sitting under an oak tree in the Park when a messenger arrived to tell her that her sister was dead and she was Queen.

The house remained a Royal Palace till the time of James I, who handed it over to Robert, the son of Queen Elizabeth's famous minister Lord Burleigh, in exchange for the palace called Theobald's.

It appears that Sir Robert Cecil wanted a more modern type of building, so he pulled down two-thirds of the Old Palace and used the material in the present house, which, as you see, is built mainly of brick with a certain amount of Caen stone from Normandy. This new building was begun in 1607 and completed in 1612, at a cost of less than £10,000.

Hatfield House, as it is called, has remained in the same family of Cecil since it was built, but it has been altered to suit the ideas of succeeding occupants.

Robert Cecil was made Earl of Salisbury by James I and a descendant was made Marquess in 1789. The family has produced several famous statesmen, the best known to our generation being the third Marquess, who was three times Conservative Prime Minister to Queen Victoria.

The house has always been a centre of social and political life, and many well-known people have been entertained there. Queen Victoria herself stayed there, as did also Disraeli, Randolph Churchill, Gladstone, Emperor Wilhelm, and many others.

It contains rooms of great beauty and many objects of profound artistic and historical interest.

I advise all of you who can spare the time to join one of the parties of inspection.

Many of us took the opportunity of visiting the several rooms which are accessible to the public with their splendid collection of pictures and other works of art, but others preferred to watch the demonstrations of dowsing which several of our members, notably Mr. Swain, of Banbury, were kind enough to give.

Tea was provided at 4.30 in the Great Hall of the Old Palace.

PART TWO

RADIESTHESIA AND MENTAL HYGIENE

Translation by E. Herbert of a lecture by Mademoiselle Marguerite Gillot, published in "Les Amis de la Radiesthésie," No. 78.

I want to pass on what I have learned through my studies and my experience, so that those who are beginners in the practice of Radiesthesia may know what they are doing and what line they should take.

I do this because, as I have already said here and elsewhere, dowsing work is a gift, not a mathematical science. Those who have the faculty of feeling the radiation of water and of feeling the radiation of all bodies, living or inanimate, should develop this faculty and work exactly as would a pianist with a great natural gift, or else remain an indifferent worker according to whether he or she has or has not the necessary strength of character to persevere in these studies.

It is the duty of all those who believe in radiesthesia, whether they practise it or not, to further its cause—to promote it and to clear up any criticism they may hear.

To do this they must know their subject and realise that radiesthesia is originally a sacred science since it penetrates into all fields, into material as well as spiritual questions, into the physical as well as the psychical. That is why those who practise it seriously must have a sound moral basis, a clear conscience and consider themselves not as supermen, but only as instruments more or less imperfect, for the reception of invisible waves which are not yet measurable by most of the apparatus constructed by humanity.

We radiesthesists are the torch-bearers. There is no reason to feel glorified about this, but rather should we be thankful to the Great Principle who created us, thankful to the Divine Spirit from Whom we are derived and through Whom we are favoured with this special gift of perception.

This, to my mind, is the spirit in which we should work in the endeavour to develop this gift in us, and we should remember always that we are all dependent upon one another, united through the same creative emanation. We too often forget this and smother it by our selfish individuality which differentiates us from others and which many of us allow to develop in such a way that it seems to fill our being to the detriment of that sense of spiritual brotherhood which unites us to humanity and by means of which we are relayed to the Cosmic Vibrations.

From this fundamental principle of belief which should form the basis of every good radiesthesist, should naturally result a

perfect integrity, a scrupulous conscience, a self-discipline which form the essential points conducive to success. False pride and jealousy are, in my opinion, too often stumbling blocks and the causes of failure of those proven as good radiesthetists.

Dust, cinders or mud sully in their different degrees the most shining substance!

Therefore: Watch the individual radiesthetist most carefully—watch his physical and moral equilibrium.

It is essential to have a healthy body, untarnished, thanks to perfect hygiene, and without impurity: this is a necessary condition for that physical equilibrium which is maintained through the Three Keys of Health, which I often quote:—

- 1.—*Intestinal cleanliness* (because the intestine is the seat of infection);
- 2.—*Corrective breathing* which activates the hormonal secretions, renews the blood and puts the human being into contact with cosmic energy; and
- 3.—*Relaxation*, which permits that passivity, that physical and mental neutrality indispensable for the reception and capture of rays.

Have, as I have said, a sane brain, purged of all false pride and jealousy.

I owe much to special and careful training derived from Hindu influences, which I have practised for several years and which has enabled me to possess a certain self-discipline and a constant control over my senses. Thus I have been able to obtain satisfactory radiesthetic results which have caused doctors who had been sceptics to become interested and who have been led to approve radiesthesia because of the help it has afforded them in their diagnosis.

I specialised in that branch of medical diagnosis because I felt that as I run a clinic in Paris and as I have lived for years in the medical world, giving anaesthetics, knowing anatomy and having a slight medical knowledge, I could explore radiesthesia in this line and render more service to suffering humanity than if I concentrated by research work in the quest of water, which was the line I first studied.

It is absolutely necessary to specialise—I would particularly draw your attention to this fact. Each one of us has a particular bent. We are either qualified to deal with water-finding, or to work with animals, minerals or vegetables. We may perhaps be able to catch direct rays more easily when they emanate from an object or are transmitted through a carrier, map, or symbol, &c., and we must therefore study ourselves so as to realise our own particular reactions and thereafter choose the branch which seems to hold out the greatest promise for correct detection.

We have, of course, each one of us, through the influence of

the surroundings in which we live, through the manner in which we have developed from the intellectual viewpoint, a predisposition for certain faculties, a special aptitude through our heredity. We should take all this into consideration in the choice of a situation, as well as in the problem of specialising in radiesthetic work. We should follow our personal inspirations, conditioned largely by the above-mentioned contingencies, and work seriously, with careful control, especially in the beginning.

Proceeding in this way, you will fully master the radiesthetic science and you will get it recognised in even the most sceptic circles. This is what I myself have done, consecrating my life to the collaboration of the Medical and Radiesthetic world, not only in France but also abroad, notably in Switzerland, where results have recently crowned my efforts.

You will obtain the same satisfaction if you proceed modestly, seeking the checking-up of your findings—this check-up is indispensable, and beginners often try to avoid it because they fear mistakes. It is, however, only by discovering the reason for our mistakes that we can make progress. It is a very necessary experience. We must face our difficulties and not try to avoid them. We must master them.

K
I will give you two examples which will prove to you the interest which the Medical world is beginning to take in detection by radiesthesia. A lady whom I had examined about two years ago and who had shown my diagnosis to her doctor, an important medical man in Paris, felt very tired and nervous a few weeks ago. She went to see the said doctor who, upon examination, found nothing abnormal in her condition. He advised her to have her blood and urine analysed. This was done, but showed no adverse indication. He then advised her to come and see me and to tell him the result of my further diagnosis. I found intestinal colibacillosis, which had not come to light in the analysis, the microbe being uneliminated, in the intestines. The doctor, enlightened by my diagnosis, approved and treated the young woman accordingly. The patient duly became cured in a short period of time.

Another example will prove to you in rather a special case the superiority of radiesthetic diagnosis as compared to that of an ordinary clinical examination, because it was not a question of the microbes itself, but its *rémanence*. One day a homœopathic doctor in the Etoile district of Paris sent me one of his patients who was suffering from headaches accompanied by a constant desire to sleep and also from intolerable anguish caused by noise, even the sound of animated conversation. The patient was undergoing martyrdom on hearing noise, whistling, commotion, &c., and was suffering to such an extent that she could not lead a normal life nor go out with her husband. I found what could not be revealed by analysis or radio: a *rémanence* of the

microbe of encephalitis lethargica, dating from 1940. On reflection, the patient remembered that she had slept for twenty-four hours at a stretch in Bordeaux during the retreat of 1940, without interruption and had been unable to wake up. She had been ill since that time, and attributed her suffering to nervous shock through the war and the retreat. I asked the doctor to treat her accordingly : as if she had really had an attack of sleeping sickness, and she subsequently became completely cured. She now leads an absolutely normal life.

You see how interesting the subject is. The radiation of a microbe, without its actual presence, can start an illness because, according to my radiesthetic detection, that person must have slept in an hotel bed which had previously been occupied by a carrier of the microbe. It appears, incidentally, that the small hotel where she stayed had been occupied by Colonial troops coming from Africa and going to the Front. This example proves, too, once again, the existence of noxious waves, whether they come from polluted water, from some toxic substance underground, from an old cemetery, from a crack, or from cancerigenic impregnation in the soil. I have detected it many times in a house or in a floor, a bed, in furniture, in clothes belonging to cancer patients, even though deceased a long time ago. The cancer wave destroys little by little the cells of the body in contact with it, especially if the body is defective.

Up to now radiesthesia alone can detect these waves—even those emanating from thought. The whole of nature radiates, you know, and also the human brain. That is why we must control our thoughts, because we are responsible for the vibrations which our brain sends out. If we think well about certain persons, those persons will be, unknown to them, hit or touched by a healthy or helpful wave. If we think ill, the contrary will take place. This is the basis of witchcraft. It is a law which the ancients, the wise men and the initiated of India and Egypt knew well and which we of to-day have forgotten. As any rays or waves we send out come back to us like a boomerang, for good or for ill, we should be careful to send out only good thoughts. We reap what we sow : send out waves or thoughts of love, you will receive love. Send out waves of hate, of jealousy and you yourselves will soon be victims of noxious rays resulting from your own thoughts. This is absolutely certain. Thought is creative : war psychosis is conducive to war—let us, then, make a great effort to create peace.

I ask you—you who are specialising in the study of radiation and who cannot deny its existence—to think carefully over what I have said, so that, by practising a clean, healthy mental hygiene, you may have good thoughts which will enable you to be human poles emitting a radiation of Love. The World will be all the better for it.

EMANATIONS FROM THE EARTH

By ROBERT W. HUNTER and DONOVAN COX

Theories that certain disturbing influences emanating from the Earth are injurious to the health of all living organisms—human beings, animals and plants—have been the subject of considerable practical experimental work by a Dutchman, Mr. J. G. Mieremet. During the past thirteen years, in which he has developed his theories, he has accumulated much evidence towards substantiating them. He has also invented an apparatus known as the "Poverni Apparatus," consisting of a combination of various metals which, according to his experience in clinical and field work in human and animal illnesses, form a field of influence and so neutralise the injurious effect of these disturbing influences emanating from the Earth.

As is nearly always the case with new discoveries, these theories have found numerous opponents as well as advocates in Holland. However, the authorities have considered the subject of such importance from a health and agricultural viewpoint that an Official Commission was recently formed to assess the value of his theories and to investigate the nature and operation of the "Poverni Apparatus" as a method of protection. Individual doctors have also become actively interested in his theories and investigations, which indicate certain possibilities regarding cancer, asthma, rheumatism, bronchitis and other illnesses. The report of the Official Commission on their investigations is expected to be published in the course of the next few months. It is believed that it has substantiated in general both the validity of Mr. Mieremet's work and the effectiveness of the Poverni apparatus.

Mr. Mieremet's theory, built upon the practical results obtained in his numerous tests carried out all over Holland, is briefly as follows :—

The vertical component of the magnetic field of the Earth shows in some areas certain disturbances. These disturbances in turn result in disturbances of the magnetic field which surrounds the human body (and also, according to the Dutch Professor, Dr. W. S. Tromp, of the organs which produce this field).^{*} This result in the case of an individual is, of course, only apparent if that individual remains in the zone of disturbance for a longish period, for example, in offices, workshops or schools, or a regular sleeping place. The injurious effect is greater or smaller according to the intensity of the disturbance. Livestock in a zone of disturbance for a lengthy period similarly suffer injurious effects; while even plant life in such a zone frequently appears to be adversely affected.

^{*} See *B.S.D.J.*, VII, 56, page 181.

The emanations from the Earth which cause these zones of disturbance have a strictly vertical direction, and at a height of 4,500 metres have been found to be as strong as on the ground. They are likely to be caused, according to Mr. Mieremet, by underground currents of running water, or deposits of ore, coal and oil, or various kinds of rocks. Many chronic ailments have been greatly aggravated, and even predisposition thereto has been transformed from potential to actual illness by the adverse emanations in these zones of disturbance; indeed, where the intensity of the emanations is really high, even cancer appears to be a possible result.

The nature of the disturbing influence emanating from the Earth may give a broad indication of the kind of ailment to which an individual who spends long periods in a disturbance zone may possibly be subject.

Evidence provided by Mr. Mieremet from the industrial field in substantiation of his theories includes the case of a well-known Dutch Cigar Factory, where absenteeism through illness of the workers was particularly noted by the management, the complaints being back pains, headaches, bronchitis and rheumatism. On it being found that 13 of the workers' seats were within a zone, the disturbing influences were neutralised by the installation of a Poverni apparatus. Within a few months the proprietors reported that the absenteeism had been reduced by 80 per cent. Six months after the installation the firm signed a report (which has been seen by the writer) that the excessive absenteeism of these 13 workers had ceased, and that the rate had come down to the same average as other workmen.

An instance which, while apparently a minor one, is important, in that any possibility of human suggestion is absent, is that of a brooding goose twice moving its nest to "safety" out of a disturbance zone found to exist on a farm in Oppenhuizen, Holland. Similar striking instances regarding farming livestock cannot be made public until the Official Commission's report is published.

In the realms both of human health and of livestock the written report (available to the writer) of a farmer of Stolwijk is of considerable interest. An experienced and very successful farmer in a northern province had taken over another farm further south. Since then he had experienced all sorts of difficulties. Over a period of ten years he tried various scientific methods to overcome the abortion and sterility and attacks of scabies and eczema to which his cattle were subject. So serious had the situation become financially that he considered giving up cattle entirely. Previously of good health prior to coming to the farm, the farmer and his wife suffered during the same period from more or less continuous stomach disorders, and had to diet.

And a small fact, yet one to be noted—their two-and-a-half-year-old daughter was frequently found sleeping up at the pillow end of her bed.

Two zones of disturbance were found affecting the cow barns. The farmer's bed was within a zone area, and the bottom end of the child's bed, which she avoided in her sleep, was found to be in another. Three sets of apparatus were installed for neutralisation. The following summer, although the older cattle naturally showed residual traces of the old troubles, all cattle were in calf with sterility ended. Within a few weeks of the installation the farmer and his wife no longer suffered from their chronic stomach disorders, and diets were discontinued; and that condition has been maintained during the two-and-a-half years up to the date of the farmer's signing his report. Extracted from his lengthy report regarding both human and animal health are these words—"that the evil visiting this farm for more than 10 years had disappeared."

A strange fact, not yet accounted for, is that while injurious effects are noticeable on animals and plants, no effects have so far been noticeable on cats, ants and bees, nor on cactus and nettles.

In substantiation of the theories of Mr. Mieremet, the case of a Dutch bank official has been personally reported by this bank official direct to the writer. Following his removal from Amsterdam to the Hague, his children developed skin irritation, severe over a long period in the case of one child. His wife suffered two attacks of internal haemorrhage, and faced possible operative treatment. He himself developed eczema which kept recurring, eventually resulting in a serious infection requiring hospitalisation. A disturbance zone crossing through his house was found, and the injurious effects were neutralised by a Poverni apparatus. Since the installation he and his family have not been subject to these ailments.

A case in the sphere of plant life is that of narcissus bulb fields near the village of Lisse, half-way between Leiden and Haarlem, the district being famous for its special soil. The relative non-productivity of some areas in the fields, about the size of a house, disclosed, on examination by Mr. Mieremet, disturbance zones. Apparatus to neutralise these were installed in concrete boxes below the bulb roots, resulting in a 50 per cent. improvement in productivity between August, 1947, and June, 1948. Further experimental work is still proceeding, and the results should be observable when the flowers bloom in the spring. In December Mr. Mieremet was called on to lecture on the matter to the students of the Agricultural High School in Wageningen.

NOTES AND NEWS

The following note is based on a paper by the Rev. Johannes Bolte, a German Pastor. The writer claims to have had almost complete success in his efforts to heal by the laying on of hands. In a previous paper he ascribed this power to divine intervention brought about by his own intense concentration in prayer, and gave many examples of his success in his endeavours to heal diseases both nervous and of other types. He begins the present paper with a reference to his journal, in which he says that he has recorded in just over two months twelve cases of cure of duodenal ulcer. In the last three months he has cured six cases of tumour, including two on the brain, one on the windpipe, two on the ovary. He states that one of these last two cases was actually diagnosed as an ovarian tumour by a doctor, but that the patient refused to have an operation.

In such cases as were not by other means obvious he made his diagnoses by means of a pendulum. Here he gives the warning: "Whoever wishes to succeed in healing by the laying on of hands without failure, as I have done in these cases, must first know what he is healing. He must either have a correct doctor's diagnosis or be himself in a position to make one. This is by no means possible for everyone with a little knowledge of the pendulum. For it is necessary a wide knowledge and aids of every kind"

He writes that he uses wooden pendulums with marks or notches (*Strichzeichnungen*) upon them. He has made hundreds of such pendulums of different types, each of which he has found applicable to different objects of investigation, and he claims that the indications are exact if the proper pendulum is used.

He claims that in many cases he has cured infectious diseases in two or three days. This does not seem to be admitted by the doctors, but he says that he healed these diseases before the doctor appeared.

He makes the following statement: "I have done much work with charged medicines. Healing force is applied by will and by spiritual radiation to dilute alcohol or other neutral substances. I have substituted such preparations for known healing substances and found them in the main to be useful. By means of such spiritually made medicines of radiating power the deadliest infectious diseases have been cured in periods which would be regarded as incredible or due to self-deception by anyone who had not proved them throughout." He mentions as such diseases measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus, &c.

The following is a quotation from a letter written by Lieut.-Colonel Hennessey in Kenya regarding locations for water made over a map by Captain H. I. Halliday in England :

"Your agreement by map dowsing with my findings on the site are most interesting. I think the only point on which we differ is the direction of flow of one particular stream ; you have shown it from east to west whereas my findings are just the opposite and I think it is likely I picked it up lower down after the stream made a complete swing."

* * * *

The Argentine journal *Revista Médica de Metapsiquica*, May-December, 1949, contains an article by Dr. Orlando Canavasio entitled "The Use of Radiesthesia by the Argentine Government," being an introduction to a series of articles which will be published from time to time vouched for by reliable scientific authority.

The present article is on the work of Senor Valentine Armando King, of Córdoba, a life member of the B.S.D. : he was at first sceptical, but became convinced as the result of work done by the late Captain Boothby, R.N. (B.S.D.).

Senor King is under contract to the Aviation Department, for which he locates wells for its various stations. He has also been engaged by the Settlement Commission for the northern region of Santa Fé (Comisión Encargada de estudiar la Zona Norte de la Provincia con Fines de Colonizacion) to locate potable springs for the township of Tostado, which in times of drought has had to bring all drinking water by rail. The minimum amount required by the authorities is 50,000 litres *per diem*, and (according to the newspaper *La Capital* of Rosario, January 5th, 1949) "Actually the investigations above mentioned give various reserves capable of a minimum production of 50,000 litres daily, while there are other points more or less distant from the settlement of which the probable yield has been estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 10 cu. metres per hour."

The Governor of the province has authorised the expenditure of 121,231 pesos for a plant to test one of these spots three kilometres from the centre of the township.

* * * *

In the *South Wales Weekly Argus* of May 7th it was stated that a water diviner was to be engaged to trace another water supply for the village of Llantillo Crossenny.

* * * *

The *Newcastle Evening Chronicle* of May 7th contained an article by John McMillan on dowsing based on an interview with the President of our Society.

An article in an American paper described how 17-year-old Norma Rowell, of Fresno, was given the title of "Miss Water Witch of 1949" in the dowsing competition which formed part of the annual picnic of the Western Mining Council. She twice located gold which had been secretly buried, whilst Mrs. Elizabeth Moss made the most successful identification of eight unmarked sacks of ore laid several feet apart.

* * * *

In *Life*, New York, of May 9th, there is a full-page account of the activities of Pieter van Jaarsveld, the South African boy who is frequently referred to as "the youth with the X-ray eyes." The *Evening Standard* of May 7th stated that after a four-day sight-seeing tour of London he left by air for a three-months contract with an American gold-prospecting syndicate.

* * * *

The *Daily Mirror* of June 16th tells how Lieut.-Commander Gerald Williams, M.P., was advised by a Harley Street specialist to resort to a wart-charmer to cure his son of warts, giving him the name and address of a wart charmer in Birmingham. This advice having been followed, the forty-seven warts on the face and hands of John Williams, aged 12, completely disappeared in a few weeks.

Apparently the secret of wart charming is handed down from father to son. A member of this Society is believed to possess the same gift; his name will be given on application to the Editor.

* * * *

In the *Walsall Times* of June 25th an account was given of a lecture to Wednesbury Rotary Club on water-divining by Mr. Arnold James, a demonstration being provided by his daughter Doreen. According to the *Birmingham Mail* of the same date when the family was on holiday, Doreen and her mother, who is also a dowser, tested a spot where a bore was being made and could get no response, but detected a considerable supply about 12 yards away. Mr. James found on enquiry that the work had been started on the advice of a geologist. It appears that water is now being obtained from a bore 12 yards from the spot originally selected.

* * * *

An entry in *Hansard* of June 30th consisted of a question by Captain Marsden to the Minister of Health asking what use is being made of dowsers to locate water where there is need of it for agricultural or other purposes and the reply of Mr. Bevan to the effect that he had no information on the subject.

* * * *

According to the *Sunday Chronicle* of July 3rd water diviners are working overtime in Leicestershire where farmers, faced with dried-up springs, are trying to tap new supplies.

An *Evening Standard* reporter in an article in the issue of July 25th states that Mr. Alfred Morris, of Great Bowden, was faced a fortnight ago with the prospect of having to sell his herd of store cattle, but the situation was saved by a 30-foot bore sunk on the advice of Jim Waterfield, a local bricklayer and dowser.

Another successful diviner is Mr. F. Cooper, a farmer, of Sibbertoft, Northamptonshire, who has found water for other farmers, local authorities and building contractors.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

1 The Drive

Hove 3.

12th June, 1949.

To the Editor.

Sir,

Arising from my article* concerning the hot spring problem in North Khandesh, I have received an interesting letter from Mr. H. George, of Auckland, and I feel sure he will not mind if, for the benefit of members, I reproduce one or two points he mentions bearing on the hot springs of New Zealand.

He informs me that it is usual to find that the hot springs out there rise straight up from considerable depths, and it is no uncommon thing to find a hot and a cold spring side by side.

Under the city of Auckland itself and its suburbs he is of the opinion there are several hot springs, of which one certainly has been tapped at great depth and this by accident when a dowser located a spot for an ordinary water supply. Apparently, they follow fault lines which cross the isthmus at all angles. It appears that the nearest hot spring is some 30 miles away, where it emerges through a 4in. pipe at a temperature of 190 degrees; this has been tapped at several points, and private hotels utilise the water for swimming pools, &c.

He puts forward the eminently practical suggestion that members here living at or near Bath, or other places where hot springs are known, should endeavour to ascertain whether these hot springs emerge from a vertical vent or have horizontal characteristics.

Mr. George uses a colour sample to distinguish hot from cold water.

Yours truly,

C. A. POGSON.

* See *B.S.D.J.*, VIII, 63

REVIEWS

RADIATIONS

By T. BEDFORD FRANKLIN, M.A., F.R.S.E. ; B.S.D., 1949, 8/6

In this little book of only 120 pages its author has produced a great work offering an extensive and highly useful amount of information about an immensely important and difficult subject. Many who write about it embed what they have to say in terrifying clouds of mathematics. Mr. Franklin, on the other hand, though an able physicist, writes in simple language intelligible to the non-mathematical, and fascinatingly interesting to all students of Radiesthesia and of electro-magnetic radiation. He traces how the pioneers have given us our present knowledge of the atom, tells us what we ought to know about its structure and also something of what is believed to be going on inside it.

He tells us of the infinitely little but yet mighty weapons which enable us to gather the information. The *Electrons* discovered by J. J. Thomson in 1897; those negative particles which in precise numbers whirl around but outside the nucleus, and can never hold position within it; those same electrons that we make trace out the pictures on our television screens, and that are the executant genii we call to our aid at home whenever we switch on our light, power or radio. They are weapons of bombardment also, and can travel very fast and furiously as in the lightning flash and in the man-made cyclotron.

Bombardment by high-speed electrons upon the *inner* layers of the electrons surrounding the nucleus is how *X-rays* are produced and ejected. Furthermore, "the effects of X-rays," declares Mr. Franklin, "are due to the ejection of electrons from any matter upon which they fall. We must suppose there is something corpuscular which picks up the energy of the electron as it hits the target in the X-ray tube and conveys it whole and undiminished to the electron in the atom of matter which the X-ray strikes outside the tube. This corpuscular something is the *Photon*—or light dart—of the Quantum theory and we are forced to realise that a wave has a particle aspect. Nor was it long before it was proved that a particle had a "wave aspect." In short, he deduces by the evidence of diffraction patterns in thin crystalline films that "light, X-rays, electrons and matter all have common properties which so far science has not fully explained." The importance of this will presently appear.

Rutherford, in his study of radium, found that the radiation from it consisted of *Beta rays*, *Gamma rays* and *Alpha particles*. The last named are Helium nuclei, positively charged particles of great kinetic energy able in atomic bombardment to reach the nucleus and so used until 1938 when the superiority of the *Neutron* by reason of its absence of any electric charge was discovered. Gamma rays are very penetrating, and in that respect "similar to very high-frequency X-rays. But they differ in their origin, for gamma rays come from the nucleus itself whilst X-rays are due to the redistribution of the electrons round the nucleus."

To complete the introduction to the chief characters concerned with the atom it remains to mention the *Proton*, the particle in the nucleus holding the positive charge, and having a mass 1,800 times that of the electron, and sharing occupancy of the nucleus with the uncharged neutron of similar mass to itself. The number of protons in the nucleus gives what is termed the *Atomic Number* of the element, but the mass of the nucleus known as the *Atomic Weight* includes also all the neutrons present. Normally, the atom contains exactly as many electrons, and all outside the nucleus, as there are protons within it. But the mass of the electrons being so insignificant in comparison with the nuclear mass can be ignored when stating atomic weight.

We are now ready to tackle what students of Radiesthesia will consider a significantly important feature of the book; the effort to answer the question, what is the influence represented in our pendulum measurements; the measurements associated with Bovis, Lesourd, Turenne and others, and I include with them the late Dr. Ernest Martin.

Mr. Franklin begins his Chapter XII as follows:—"During the last ten years it has become evident that every element and compound gives out radiations of short wavelength, and that these radiations on reflection in the laboratory gives standing waves at half wavelength distances. In 1940 I suggested that these standing wave distances could probably be calculated from an empirical formula which contained only the atomic number and atomic weight of the substance involved, of the form $D = \text{Constant} \times \sqrt{MZ}$ where M is the atomic weight and Z the atomic number. Experiment showed that the formula was approximately correct and that the constant was nearly equal to unity, so that the standing wave distance was given approximately by $D = \sqrt{MZ}$ and the wave length by $\lambda = 2\sqrt{MZ}$.

Confirmation of reactions at distances of this order of size have been made by many instruments—neon tubes, modified Crookes radiometers, vibrations on a pool of mercury examined under a microscope, and modified Lecher wire systems. With the last method an expert dowser checked the reaction distances with rod and pendulum."

Mr. Franklin gives lists of elements and compounds and of their standing waves so obtained, e.g. (in centimetres) Carbon 8.5, Aluminium 19.5, Glucose 27, Hamoglobin 250. He tells us that during the war he and Mr. J. C. Maby did a great deal of work on the responses from moving targets of many kinds. Thus a human being riding a bicycle produced a very simple pattern of responses at about every 126 feet, where the responses of the human body and steel superposed. A car and its driver gave a rather more complicated pattern at about every 254 feet. An aeroplane, of all the targets, gave the most complicated pattern on the tape; this latter being a magnetic tape recorder which drew a picture of the responses automatically without human intervention of any sort, the responses being first picked up by a neon tube, set on the threshold of flashing over, and passed through an amplifier.

"Every material body, moving or stationary," Mr. Franklin declares, "appears to be surrounded by a set of concentric shells of influence, at distances specific to its composition, and these distances appear to agree with the half wavelength standing wave distances provided by reflection."

But he expresses his opinion, and his reasons for it, that "in spite of the fact that the results show that these concentric shells of influence round all material objects do exist, it is highly improbable that they are actually standing waves."

If Mr. Franklin has been able, as it appears he has, to identify with well-recognised measurements of the physicist and the chemist our measurements of radiesthesia, explanations of which latter have hitherto eluded us, he has done a grand work for which we should all be grateful. For he has opened out for us a channel into which we may hopefully direct our researches.

Those shells of influence! If they are not electro-magnetic what are they, and will they help us to reconcile with those already mentioned the different types of measurements of Abrams, Guyon Richards and Drown, and may they all be some as yet uncharted force associated perhaps with the Odyle of Reichenbach about the middle of last century? Let me quote Mr. Franklin again: "The waves from dowsing objectives appear to have a short wavelength which puts them into the poorly penetrating class. We do not yet know what is the carrier wave that carries the dowsing radiation, but the combination appears to consist of two waves, one easily screened and probably of the order of the centimetre wavelengths on account of the sharpness of the shadows cast by screening objects, and the other very penetrating and of the energy of cosmic rays, if it is an electro-magnetic wave at all."

In truth, there is scarce a page in this book that does not strike an attractive note that I would like to record. For example, we know that the atoms are, in fact, mostly empty space. "If we picture the nucleus," we are told, "as about the size of a tennis ball the surrounding electrons will be about a mile away." Why, then, one might ask, if one banged the table with one's fist does the fist not go through the table. Here is Mr. Franklin's answer: "The apparent rigidity of solids is the result of the repulsion between the atoms due to the similar electrical charges on the electrons surrounding them, which becomes very large when we try to compress the solid and force its atoms nearer to one another."

Cosmic radiation, which some believe to be part of the very breath of life itself by reason of its ionising effect upon the cells of our bodies, is dealt with in several aspects. We are told that six cosmic rays pass every second of time through an area about the size of the human head. A large proportion of them are single particles positively and negatively charged in proportion of about five to four and they can pass through ten cms. of lead, and through 1,500 feet of ordinary soil and rock and 3,000 feet of water. Some cosmic rays indeed, he tells us, pass through several feet of lead. "Cosmic radiation," says Mr. Franklin, "is almost indestructible. The average density of matter in free space is so low that the radiation can travel in space for thousands of millions of years before it encounters as much matter as there is in a very thin sheet of lead."

In the chapter on sunlight I read that if the sunlight spectrum is thrown from a slit upon a screen and red glass interposed all the spectrum disappears except the red, but if instead of a red glass a yellow one is employed only the extreme blue disappears, the rest

remaining as before. But if instead we superpose on the screen the lights from two slits, one having a blue glass before it and the other a yellow, then since the yellow destroys the blue and the blue replaces it the light in the screen still contains all the colours and appears white.

In a chapter devoted to ultra-violet and infra-red rays it is pointed out that the latter acts biologically by its heat effect and can at its maximum emission on $10,000 \text{ \AA}^\circ$ penetrate into flesh to a depth of three-quarters of an inch and there relieve muscular spasms and blood stagnation. Ultra-violet radiation, we are told, has a quantum of five electrons volts as compared with X-rays of 1.5 \AA° wavelength, the energy of whose quanta is 8,000 electron volts and is more than enough to detach electrons from the atoms of any element.

W.E.H.H.

REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE RADIESTHESIE, No. 12.

This number starts with *Un Nouveau Radio-Electromètre*, being a translation of part of the article by Mr. J. C. Maby which appeared in *B.S.D.J.*, VI, 49, page 218.

There follows a notification of the formation in Belgium of a "Federation Nationale des Cercles de Radiesthésie," on June 20th, 1948, under the Presidency of Monsieur V. Mertens.

Biologie Nouvelle et Pendule, by Dr. J. Gremau. A highly technical article.

Radiesthésie et Botanique, by Lieut.-Colonel Hre Stevelinck, describes how M. Bignand, of Dijon, working in collaboration with M. Everaert, a Belgian radiesthetist, has achieved a method of energising rainwater in such a way that its use causes a marvellous increase in the fecundity of seeds and in the growth of plants.

L'Explication Radiesthésique, by M. Le Gall, gives a brief account of the various explanations which have been advanced since the subject was first discussed in the XVII century and ends by challenging the proposal of M. Paul Serres in *Revue*, No. 9, page 11, to form a "scientific organisation of research" because the assumption of a physical basis is implicit therein.

Nature de la Têleradiesthésie, a continuation of the article by Hubert Louël in No. 11.

In *Discussions d'Idées*, there is an interesting letter from Maria Frauzem describing the position of radiesthesia in Germany during the Hitler regime. She was prompted to write this by the statement by M. Christophe in *Revue* No. 8 to the effect that in Nazi Germany "the development of Radiesthesia had been comparable to that of the exact sciences in other countries." So far was this from being the case that an organised campaign against radiesthesia and homoeopathy was started in 1938 and was continued in an intensified form, though dowrs were believed to have been employed by Rommel in Africa and on other occasions.

No. 13

La Santé Publique est en jeu, by Prof. J. Tissot. Referring to a book by Miss Douglas Hume, *Béchamp ou Pasteur*, the author supports Miss Hume's contention that Pasteur was a "plagiarist and imposter," giving a number of reasons for his opinion. This article has no obvious connection with Radiesthesia.

Les Morts qu'il faut qu'on tue, by Dr. Aug. Ladon. This article is a commentary on the articles on the "effect of form" in *Revue*s Nos. 7 and 11 by Emile Christophe, in which the emission of injurious rays is ascribed to a statuette and also to an eglantine. Dr. Ladon considers the analogy drawn by M. Christophe between "shape" in such cases and the form of molecular and crystalline structures to be entirely fallacious and that the effect of the shapes presented by a statuette and by the branches of a plant, though genuine, can only be due to psychological causes.

In a reply M. Christophe says he is unconvinced, quoting, for example, the similarity between a large clock and a very small watch.

Un Nouveau Radio-Electromètre, the conclusion of the translation of Mr. Maby's article.

La Santé des Plantes, by R. Louis Joly, is a study presented to the Institute of Sanitary Technique of Paris, dealing, as the title implies, with the hygiene of plants. It appears to have no particular connection with Radiesthesia.

In *Discussions d'Idées*, various interesting opinions are expressed on M. Hubert Louël's metaphysical treatment of the nature of Radiesthesia, by A. G. Brandao Georges Luy, Henry de France and Lieut.-Colonel Allouchery. As the latter states, no answer is given to Dr. Maury's very apt remark regarding pendular reactions, "By what mechanism are they produced? That is the fundamental question and until it is solved Radiesthesia will never be taken seriously."

Under the heading *Radiesthésie dans le Monde* a brief account is given by Dr. Kamil Gozuotlu of the work of Dr. Professor Samuel Aysoy of the Veterinary Faculty of Ankara. In 1935 he demonstrated that every plant is a source of a special radiation. Later he made a study of the radiesthetic diagnosis of disease in human beings, having been officially authorised to do so. The results of the radiesthetic examination were always communicated to the doctor in charge of the case with suggestions for treatment, the diagnosis frequently being confirmed by the usual clinical methods.

A H.B.

RADIESTHESIE POUR TOUS

MAY, 1949

p. 137. "Seeing" water. When a dowser says he *sees* water, he does not see visually, but senses it. By A. Vantillard.

p. 138. Graphology and what can be learnt from it by pendulum, such as temperament, personality and tendencies. By W. Servranx.

p. 139. Foretelling football results by pendulum. This depends to some extent on gauging the relative strength of the teams, in which radiesthesia can help. But it appears that the results in any one match cannot be told with certainty. By N.M.

p. 141. The beginner in dowsing can improve his skill by map dowsing over a plan of his home surroundings. It is thought preferable to orientate the map north and south. Place to the right of the plan a witness—a word written on a piece of paper will do—and after holding the pendulum over the plan and seeing it indicate a zone

where the object sought should be situated, hold the pendulum over the witness and pin-point the object (such as the butcher's shop) with a sharp-pointed black pencil held vertically in the left hand. The pendulum will gyrate when the pencil pin-points the object. Later the experiment can be repeated over an area unknown to the dowser, who should obtain at least 60 to 70 per cent. success in the results obtained, rising to 75-80 and even 90 per cent.

p. 143. Before dowsing over a photograph it is useful to place on it for a short time a tube of sulphur in order to get rid of residual impregnations imposed on the photograph by persons handling it or other photographs in contact with it. Leave the sulphur there ten minutes (the result is the same whether the period is one minute or all night). Now place the sulphur on a piece of paper for some seconds, take away the sulphur and dowse over the paper with the pendulum. The pendulum oscillates in the direction of the photograph. There is no affinity between another tube of sulphur and the photograph or the paper. But there is an affinity between a witness of the photograph (such as a scarf) and the paper, the photograph and the first sulphur tube.

It is concluded that the first tube of sulphur is impregnated with the witness's radiations and sulphur can thus be used for retaining the impressions on paper of any witness on which the sulphur has been placed. Sulphur has the property of amplifying a witness's radiations, and a small glass tube of sublimated sulphur hermetically sealed makes a good amplifier. You can use sulphur as a "universal witness," i.e., when you have no witness, you can think of the sulphur as the exact witness of what you are seeking. For the rest, consider the part that sulphur plays in homoeopathy. By F. Servranx.

p. 145. Radiesthesia in the presence of experimental control. By J. Charlotiaux.

JUNE, 1949

p. 163. Mr. and Mrs. de la Warr describe their researches on radiations, using their diagnostic machine.

p. 171. G. Noel, an engineer-chemist, discusses "radiesthésie des formes," or the radiations given off by all patterns in nature. He believes Turenne was the first to establish the law of reaction of a point, a straight line and of the different geometrical forms, either plane or solid. Chaumery and Bélisal have described in a book how they obtained pendular reactions at different points of the surface of a sphere and have studied the radiations from ancient monuments such as the statues of the Isle of Pâques, the Sphinx in Egypt, mummies and the pyramid of Cheops. They concluded that these radiations were known to the ancients and that in the time of the Pharaohs the pyramid of Cheops was the radiesthetic beacon which served for rapid messages across the deserts, these having been referred to by several historians without their ever having been explained.

In the opinion of the writer the pendular reactions are incontestable, but he believes there is no actual emission of "waves," as the authors he cites appear to believe, but there are on the forms "electric tensions," or perhaps we should say fields of force, discernible with the pendulum or rod, the detection of which is only possible through the

cerebral reaction of the operator. The writer goes on to consider at length the radiesthetic properties of pyramids and other forms. He mentions that Lacroix found that a model pyramid arranged as the actual pyramids in Egypt with their flat surfaces facing the cardinal points gives no reaction detectable with the pendulum, but if the orientation is such that the edges are in the direction of the cardinal points, the pyramid becomes a powerful "emitter," which Lacroix uses in his medical researches.

p. 183. L. Chouteau describes his radiesthetic instrument known as the "Esthésiomètre de L. Chouteau." It comprises two circuits in parallel, a condenser, a potentiometer and a scale. The instrument is operated in conjunction with a pendulum and witnesses introduced to the circuit. It can be used for comparing the intensity of radiation of various bodies as compared with standard and for both qualitative and quantitative measurements. With standard witnesses of animal organs and pathological micro-organisms human diagnoses can be made, and quantitative analyses of compounds can also be determined.

p. 187. Harmful earth radiations. D. Gauquier considers that a sheet of still underground water can produce harmful radiations if it is in contact with two different rocks, for then it comprises a large electric pile (a condition which he thinks exists only in a limited number of places). But the real culprit in the way of earth radiations is moving water. It is only a danger, however, if its flow is of any size. A streamlet of very small flow cannot be dangerous. Maximum harm is done when the flow is rapid and at maximum quantity. Depth plays an important role, and some diviners claim that water at 60 metres' depth is not harmful to health and is not serious beyond 60 metres. But at 10 metres and under, even when the flow is moderate, the radiations are bad.

In a case of illness the author surveys a house or room thought to be subjected to earth rays with an orientated map without knowing the exact position of the patient, so as to avoid auto-suggestion. To do this he takes in his left hand two tubes, one with water and one empty, the pendulum being in his right hand. The empty witness is to detect earth faults, which produce above the soil ionised air. He discovers the nature of the radiations by means of a U magnet connected to a piece of copper wire. If he obtains a beat at 51 cm. on this wire, the radiations are cancerous. It is considered important to know the polarity of the radiations. Once these desiderata have been determined, protection against the radiations must be made, and the author describes methods of doing this. One method is to use a spiral of electrolytic copper. According to the author a space of two metres diameter can be protected by surrounding it with a coil of insulated copper wire with its exposed ends one cm. long (which must not be earthed) 10 cm. apart, the gap facing north.

JULY, 1949

p. 193. A. Desbuquoit, in discussing the prospecting of underground streams, tells of how often people will say they are not sure of themselves: they cannot assess depth and know nothing of the dangerous zone (bad earth radiations) on the vertical above the stream and between the two side bands. Lack of confidence does not mean

necessarily that underground streams cannot be detected. With regard to depth this may be more difficult for the novice, as purely physical reactions are not necessarily involved. By assessing depth by beating with the foot or counting, the mind is primarily involved, and the scale adopted should be strongly visualised. At the same time the 45° method, having a physical basis, appears the most certain, although it presents difficulties, certain dowsers not being able to detect the 45° parallels.

p. 197. G. Noel continues his consideration of *radiesthésie des formes*, giving readings obtained on a 50 cm. rule as observed at the edges of a wooden cube, for example, according to its orientation. The precise method is not stated, but the numbers appear to indicate what might be termed "radiesthetic potential." The author concludes that the orientation of the object according to the magnetic meridian is the main factor in producing the most active points. It is thought that all material objects of whatever form have these phenomena but the pyramid differs from prisms and other forms by the effect of its uppermost point; nevertheless, the maximum points of potential depend on orientation. When you place the hand horizontally with palm downwards above a model pyramid, a few centimetres away, in a certain time there will be felt on the palm tingling, which increases as the pyramid is suitably orientated, the maximum effect being with a face of the pyramid facing north. It is concluded that there is an emission of corpuscles (electrons "without a doubt"). Equally with a well-sharpened pencil held in the left hand and pointed horizontally at the palm of the right hand, as you turn round you will feel prickling or a chilling sensation in the palm when the pencil is pointing in the north-south direction, especially when the point is kept moving but maintained in the north-south line. This phenomenon is found with the point directed either towards the north or south, but the sensation is not the same. The pencil pointed to the south produces prickling — to the north a chilling sensation.

p. 205. Paul Haviland describes how influences transmitted through space from a circular chart can be detected on a similar chart by means of the pendulum.

p. 209. N.N. continues his study of foretelling football results by radiesthesia.

p. 211. Zodiacal measurements. F. Servranx describes how with a simple apparatus, which includes a dial on which are arranged the 12 signs of the zodiac, a person's sign may be detected by pendulum. Equally the appropriate Schussler salt can be determined. Moreover, the zodiacal sign can be found for any object, and the apparatus can be used as a general detector, such as for finding water or a lost person.

p. 214. Phyllotaxis (the arrangement of leaves on the axis or stem of a plant or tree). J. Charlotiaux asks if this can have any connection with arboreal or horticultural radiesthesia. In the past copper wire suitably arranged has been used to increase the growth of fruit and vegetables. It is suggested that readers should try and discover with the pendulum whether a grain of some horticultural species or other will grow leaves following a right-handed or left-handed spiral pattern or leaves with neither of these characteristics.

V.D.W.

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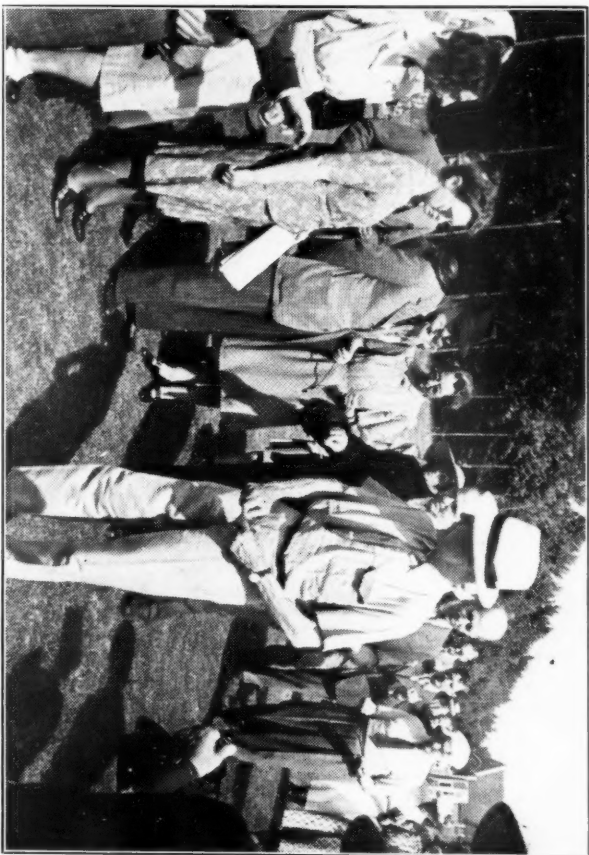
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